THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

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CIVIL OFFICERS SURRENDER

The Entire Government of Santiago Has Come Over Into Our Lines.

DENOUNCED PERSISTENCE IN RESISTING

At the Expense of Santiago—They Told Touching Stories of Hardships and the Condition of the Spanish Forces. May Surrender Any Moment.

WITH THE ARMY, SIBONEY, CUBA.—How long will Santiago hold out? That is the question asked throughout the camp.

The entire civil government of the city of Santiago has surrendered and come over to our lines for protection, deserting the military and denouncing the mad persistence in resisting, at the expense of the destruction of Santiago.

The civil governor, Senor Ros; the mayor, Senor Porrase, and the president of the upper court of justice, came to Caney and delivered themselves up to our forces. They had been forbidden by General Toral to leave the town, but, fearing death, they sneaked away, coming across the mountains in a crowd of other refugees, and as soon as possible revealed their identity to the Americans. Orders were received to treat them with every possible consideration for their comfort.

They told touching stories of hardships and of the condition of the Spanish forces. They said that many of the poor were practically starving; that rice and black bread constitute the only food obtainable; that the Spanish losses in the two days' fighting were far greater than have been reported or estimated, and that further resistance was nothing short of murder.

The general impression is that a surrender may come any moment. Deserters and prisoners from the army and the men captured from Cervera's ships all agree in saying that the city is in no condition to make a stubborn resistance.

Foreign representatives, deserters and prisoners all agree that surrender is inevitable, and it is believed that pressure will be so strong for surrender that Toral and Linares will perforce bow to it. It is now certain that Pando is not in Santiago. Notwithstanding all reports and the facts that some reinforcements did reach Linares, Pando and his main army have fallen back to Manzanillo. The reinforcements which reached Linares did not exceed 2,000 men.

ANNEXATION OR INDEPENDENCE

For the Philippines—German Vessels Landing Supplies Near Manila.

HONG KONG.—The news that peace negotiations were under way has caused great excitement here and much speculation as to what disposition will be made of the Philippines. It is believed that Spain can never make peace with the natives, or that the United States can return them to Spain. A leading official says that the United States must either annex the islands or give them independence.

The German attitude at Manila is as mysterious as ever. Their ships are surveying the Luzon coast in both directions. They are landing supplies at Marivala, and German officers are fraternizing with the Spaniards. The German consul visited Aguinaldo, but was coldly received.

DISPOSITION OF PRISONERS.

Admiral Cervera Will Either Be Released on Parole or Confined at Annapolis.

WASHINGTON.—The government has not yet determined how to dispose of Admiral Cervera. A feeling of the highest admiration prevails here at the gallantry displayed by the old warrior and the noble spirit exhibited by him under misfortune. It has been proposed that he be released on parole not to engage in hostilities against the United States until the end of the war, but it has not yet been decided whether to do this or to confine the admiral technically within the limits of the naval academy reservation at Annapolis. All the other captured Spanish naval officers will be confined there save the surgeons, who will be allowed to remain with the enlisted men at the prison station at Seavey's Island, Portsmouth harbor.

PHILIPPINES' REVENUES

Will Be Collected by Gen. Merritt as a War Measure.

WASHINGTON.—The formal announcement by the president of his purpose to collect the customs revenues of the Philippines as a war measure had been prepared. As soon as approved the schedules will be given to J. E. Evans, of San Francisco, a customs expert, who will proceed at once to Manila and as soon as practicable after our forces occupy the city put them into effect. The general direction of the matter, however, will be in the hands of General Merritt.

The President May Promote Hobson.

WASHINGTON.—The house adjourned without passing the senate resolution transferring Hobson to the line and authorizing the president to promote him in accordance with the valor of his deed. This omission will not prevent Hobson's promotion, however, at the president's will.

Dewey Will Wait for Merritt.

A dispatch from Manila, under date of July 4, says that Admiral Dewey will remain inactive till General Merritt arrives.

INTERNAL TROUBLES FEARED.

Spain's Republican Organizations Issue Ciculars Bearing the Motto, "Prepare."

A special dispatch from Madrid says: "All Spain knows of her defeat, and the people are beginning to realize the magnitude of the disaster. The conservative press exhorts all good citizens to maintain peace.

"An important circular has been sent to all the republican organizations, signed by the leaders and bearing the motto, 'Prepare.' In the meanwhile extraordinary military precautions have been taken to quell any internal troubles.

"General Correa, the minister of war, and his secretaries are working day and night. A second call has been issued for the Canary Island reserves, and additional forces of home infantry and cavalry are being raised.

"The peninsula armies will total up 220,000 men by July 15. The railroads are preparing war trains on all lines, and carriages are in readiness at all the garrison stages. High authority, however, expresses the opinion that the rank and file of the soldiery are inclined to condemn the war, and feel they are being driven to bloodshed for unjust causes by scheming politicians, and he therefore doubts the army's attitude in the event of civil troubles.

"It is believed the government is anxious to find a pretext to arrest General Weyler, fearing the part he might play in the event of troubles breaking out."

TORAL OFFERED TO SURRENDER.

Conditions Attached to the Offer Caused a Prompt Refusal.

A special from Juragua Saturday says: Under a flag of truce the surrender of Santiago was formally offered by the Spanish commander, General Toral, today, but the conditions attached caused a prompt refusal of the offer by General Shafter. The negotiations, however, resulted in the extension of the armistice until noon Sunday, and white flags of truce still float over the opposing armies. General Toral's proposal contemplated the immediate surrender of the city, but he insisted that his army be permitted to march away under arms and with flying colors and declared that he would fight to the last ditch unless the condi ions were accepted.

General Shafter replied that nothing but unconditional surrender would be considered by him, but he consented to cable the Spanish offer to Washington, in the meantime extending the armistice.

COLON MAY BE SAVED.

The Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo Are Worthless Wrecks.

OFF SANTIAGO.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard has sailed for Portsmouth, N. H., with the remainder of the prisoners, the total number being 1,750. The board of officers is inspecting the Cristobal Colon, and it is hoped she may be saved. Naval Constructor Hobson is on board the Spanish cruiser and is about to value the Infanta Maria Teresa. The Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo are worthless wrecks

Admiral Cervera, before leaving the harbor of Santiago de Cuba on Sunday morning, signaled the following message to his fleet: "The admiral to his dear children: He hopes that God will give us a prompt victory."

SHAFTER MAY BE RELIEVED.

General Miles Will Go to Santiago and Assume Command of the Army.

WASHINGTON.—The administration has finally given its consent for General Miles to go south and assume command. A council of war held Thursday resulted in the determination to organize this expedition at once and waste no time in taking possession of Porto Rico. General Miles will proceed first to Santiago, and if Shafter still remains ill he will finish up there. The administration has finally become convinced that General Shafter is incompetent for a command of the size now under him and incapable, due largely to his weight, to successfully take charge of such an attack as is necessary to reduce Santiago.

The Iowa Can't Go.

On account of injuries sustained in the recent naval battle the Iowa will probably not be a part of Commodore Watson's squadron.

Rich Prize Money.

For every man on the Spanish warships at the time of the attack, our sailors receive $100 bounty, in accordance with Section 4635, of the Revised Statutes of the United States. If there were 1,700 men on Cervera's ships, which presented a force inferior to the Americans, the bounty will be somewhat more than $170,000, which is divided in the same manner as prize money.

Italian Cruisers Ordered to Manila.

The Popolo Romano says the Italian government has ordered the third-class cruisers Piemonte and Degali to proceed to the Philippine Islands.

Troops to Be Sent to Honolulu at Once.

As a result of the cabinet meeting Friday it was decided to dispatch a regiment of troops to Honolulu immediately, and the commandant at the Presidio, California, has been communicated with to learn what forces are available.

French Warship at Santiago.

The big French warship d'Estaige has arrived at Havana with the French admiral on board. The French authorities will also send a warship to Santiago.

SPAIN SUES FOR PEACE.

Has Applied to the British Ambassador at Madrid.

TERMS REGARDED AS MERELY A MINIMUM

Of What Spain Expects to Be Asked of Her—Cuba and the Philippines to Be Independent—United States to Occupy Porto Rico Temporarily.

LONDON.—(Special.)—Spain has at length sought for peace, applying to Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, the British ambassador at Madrid. The British foreign office has presented the communication to Colonel John Hay, our ambassador in England. Official denials of this have been made and they are technically correct, but it is a fact that overtures have been made. The terms suggested as acceptable to Spain are that Cuba is to be independent, but to pay to Spain an indemnity for several years.

Spain to keep a minor Cuban port until this indemnity shall have been paid.

The great powers to send small detachments of troops to certain Cuban ports.

The Philippine islands to be independent.

The United States to occupy Porto Rico as security for the payment of a war indemnity, the amount of which shall be negotiated.

These terms are regarded as merely a minimum of what Spain expects to be asked of her.

SAGASTA DESIRES PEACE.

Austrian Government Has Impressed on Spain the Hopelessness of the Conflict.

BERLIN (Special).—The Austrian government has impressed on Spain the hopelessness of the conflict, even advising Spain to surrender Santiago. This would furnish an excellent pretext, it is argued, to demand an armistice from the United States, and would at the same time present a basis for peace negotiations. Premier Sagasta, however, is known to be anxious for the immediate cessation of war. Berlin diplomats believe that the Spanish government will soon resolve, perhaps within a day or two, to sue for peace.

Will Yield to Pope and the Powers.

ROME.—The Spanish ambassador says that his government will yield to the insistance of the pope and the powers and begin negotiations at Washington for peace, if assured of the assistance of financiers in raising a loan to pay a war indemnity. The ambassador declares that Spain will not give up Porto Rico nor grant independence to Cuba, which is incapable of self-government.

CONDITION IN HAVANA.

A British Consul Says People Are Dying on the Streets of Hunger.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—The British cruiser Talbot, which left Havana on Tuesday, July 5, arrived at Port Royal with twenty-three passengers, among them Sir Alexander Gollan, British consul general at Havana and Mr. Higgins, of the British consulate there.

Mr. Higgins said: "The city of Havana is quiet, and there are no new complications. The well-to-do inhabitants are subsisting tolerably, but the poor are dying of starvation in the streets. There are many sights of terrible misery. The barracks are filled with starving women. The blockade is maintained and vessels are frequently turned back. Everybody is anxious for the conclusion of the war, though the soldiers wish to fight, and all the officials are resolute. There is no flour in Havana and no meat, while hams are scarce."

MILES OFF FOR CUBA.

Left With His Staff on the Yale—Troops Depart From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The transports Yale and Columbia, having on board the commanding general of the army, Nelson A. Miles, and staff and 1,700 men, intended as reinforcements for General Shafter before Santiago, got away Saturday afternoo. General Miles and staff are on the Yale.

SPANISH PRIVATEER

Said to Be Hovering Off the Coast of British Columbia.

The navy department has been informed that a Spanish privateer carrying five guns is hovering off the coast of British Columbia. According to last accounts the privateer was between Prince Charlotte sound and Dixon's entrance. Prompt instructions have been sent to the military authorities of the northwest coast to prepare for a visitation.

Young Woman Kills Herself.

Miss Tenny Bennett, a young lady, of Waynesboro, Tenn., committed suicide by taking morphine Tuesday.

Wood and Roosevelt Promoted.

WASHINGTON.—The president Friday sent these nominations to the senate: War—Volunteer Army: Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers to be Major-Generals: Hamilton S. Hawkins, Henry W. Lawton, Adna R. Chaffee, John C. Bates. To be Brigadier-Generals—Colonel Leonard Wood, First Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers McKibben, Twenty-first Infantry. To be Colonel—Lieutenant-Colonel Theo Roosevelt, First Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry.

FEVER IN OUR RANKS.

Shafter is in Position to Take the City and it Will Be Crime to Delay the Assault.

SIBONEY.—Now that sixteen fresh batteries of field guns have arrived at Siboney and six heavy siege guns being hauled over rough road to the front there should be no more delay in dealing with Santiago.

Our soldiers are lying in trenches wet to the skin while deadly malarial fever runs riot in our lines and dread yellow jack threatens.

We have power now to smite down this Spanish army which guards the Spanish flag at Santiago. We have with reinforcements at least 20,000 men fit to fight, with forty-eight guns and twelve mortars, not to speak of machine guns and dynamite guns carried by the Rough Riders.

We no longer have to fear the guns of Cervera's fleet turned landward on our advancing lines.

It will be a crime to permit the Spaniards to palaver and delay. They did that long before war was declared. The city can be taken in one day's fight, with the adequate artillery now at hand.

Immediate assault means the loss of a few men on the field, but delay means not only widespread disease in our ranks, but the death of multitudes of helpless and innocent inhabitants of Santiago.

The first oxodus of non-combatants permitted during the past forty-eight hours has revealed the fact that they are actually starving to death. A sudden assault will end it all.

AMERICAN LOSSES AT SANTIAGO.

Shafter Sends War Department List of Casualties as Far as Practicable.

WASHINGTON, (Special).—The war department has received from General Shafter the following dispatch, giving as far as practicable up to July 6, a statement of the total casualties in each division, except General Wheeler's, of the army under his command as a result of the recent fighting:

In Camp Near Santiago.—Impossible so far to get returns, but there has been in the hospital at Siboney 1,062 wounded, and there are still 200 in the hospital here. In Lawton's division there were killed four officers and seventy-four men; wounded, fourteen officers and 317 men; missing, one man.

In Kent's Division—Killed, twelve officers and eighty-seven men; wounded, thirty-six officers and 502 men; missing, sixty-two men.

In Bates' Brigade—Killed, four men; wounded, two officers and twenty-six men; missing, five men.

Signal Corps—Killed, one man; wounded, one man.

General Wheeler's report has not yet been received.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

According to General Shafter's report the total casualties, exclusive of Wheeler's division, reached 1,208, divided as follows: Killed, 182; wounded, 958; missing, 68.

TROUBLE WITH CUBANS.

They Declined to Assist in Hospital Work and Opening Roads For Transportation.

CAMP SIBONEY, JURAGUA.—General Young, commanding the First Brigade, cavalry division, left here for Key West in bad health on board the Cherokee. He refused to issue further rations to the Cubans until advices are received from Washington in answer to his expose of the situation here. The Cubans refuse to assist in the hospital and commissary departments, claiming they are soldiers and not laborers. The same answer was given to General Baker when he asked the Cubans to help open the roads for the transportation of supplies to the front.

This, together with General Garcia's not preventing the entrance of General Pando's reinforcements into Santiago de Cuba, has caused discontent among the officers and troops. General Young has reported the situation to the United States government. In the meanwhile he has placed the Cubans in a separa e camp under police regulations and has turned them over to Miss Clara Barton for rations.

Russians Want Peace.

The Russian officials and the general public at St. Petersburg are strongly in favor of speedy peace as the only salvation for Spain, and the newspapers recommend the intervention of Europe to compel a cessation of hostilities.

Wiped Out By a Waterspout.

A courier from Steeleville, the county seat of Crawford county, Missouri, reports the terrible news that town had been almost wiped out by a waterspout early Friday morning.

Thirteen bodies have been recovered, but it is thought more have perished. Steeleville was a town of 1,000 inhabitants on a branch of the Frisco railroad.

Belgian King Coming.

The London Pall Mall Gazette says that King Leopold, of Belgium, starts in August on a long yachting cruise, adding that he will make a considerable stay in the United States.

Troops Embarking at Charleston.

The steamship Rita, captured recently off Cuba by the Yale, and purchased by the United States government for $215,000, sailed for Santiago Sunday afternoon with 650 men of the Sixth Illinois regiment and their baggage.

Pillsbury, the Abolitionist, Dead.

Parker Pillsbury, the associate of William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and others of the great anti-slavery movement, died at his home at Concord, N. H., Friday. He was 89 years of age.

THE BOMBARDMENT BEGINS

Operations Commenced Against Santiago Sunday Afternoon.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATING

In a General Attack By Land and Sea Upon the Doomed City—Bombardment to Be Resumed Monday. A Vessel Injured.

WASHINGTON, Sunday.—At 5:55 o'clock this evening Secretary Alger received a cablegram from General Shafter, saying: "I have just received letter from General Toral declining unconditional surrender. Bombardment by army and navy will begin as near 4 p. m. as possible."

General Shafter, owing to his belief that all the Spanish soldiers had left the city and were in the intrenchments, bombarded the intrenchments with a view to saving the buildings in the city for future occupancy.

When Sampson ceased firing at 8 o'clock, owing to darkness, one of his ships, it is reported, was found to be injured, but which one is not known here. The bombardment began at 5 o'clock.

The enemy opened fire with light guns, which were soon silenced by ours. There was very little musketry firing, and the enemy kept entirely within their trenches. Three men are slightly wounded. Gen ral Shafter reports that he will have considerable trouble in getting enough men to completely block all the roads on the northwest. General Garcia reports that the enemy has completely evacuated the little town called Dos Caminos, about three miles from Santiago and near the bay. The war department officials believe that General Shafter has seen evidences of the Spanish army's intention to retreat to the mountains, and that quick work will be necessary to guard all the avenues of escape, for Shafter's army is hardly large enough to guard the great expanse of territory that may be utilized by Toral in flight. Without food, however, such a retreat would soon become a rout.

Shafter's army was considerably reinforced today by the arrival of the Catania and St. Paul, the former bringing the First regiment District of Columbia volunteers and the St. Paul bringing General Henry's command and quartermaster's stores.

General Miles and 1,700 additional troops are expected to reach Balquiri tomorrow. General Coppinger's army of 12,000 men should also be at the scene of hostilities within a few days. When the force lands Miles will have an army of approximately 40,000 men. If Toral waits until then he and his army are certain to be caught, for with 40,000 men Miles can thoroughly guard every avenue of escape from Santiago.

The bombardment of Santiago may cause a postponement of Watson's departure for the Canaries and Spain. The chief vessels of Watson's squadron, the Oregon, Massachusetts and Newark, participated in the cannonading today, and the Oregon and Massachusetts will naturally be retained for bombardment work until definite results have been obtained. If the Spanish army should evacuate the city, surrender or be captured within the next forty-eight hours, the eastern squadron's programme need not be changed.

The belief is held by the best informed circles that General Toral, the Spanish commander, will surrender when he finds it will be impossible for him to evacuate the city. Upon what grounds this is based could not be learned, but that information to that effect is in the hands of the war officials there is no doubt. General Shafter's dispatch tonight shows that he is engaged now in strengthening his position, and tomorrow will follow up his operations with a final assault upon the city.

Blanco Urges Continuation of War.

MADRID.—According to a dispatch received here from Havana, Captain-General Blanco openly urges the continuation of war. The newspapers of the city say the momont has not arived for peace, one of them adding, "We find ourselves in a position from which we are able to make our enemies feel the consequences of the war."

GEN. OTIS GOES TO HAWAII.

He Will Ass'st in the Ceremonies of the Flag Hoisting.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Major-General Otis has received orders from the war department to proceed at once to Honolulu to assist in the ceremonies of the occupation of Hawaiian Islands. General Otis has been ordered to take the First New York infanty United States volunteers with him to garrison Honolulu, and will need a large transport. General Otis may be obliged to detach one of the vessels from the fleet. In any event he will go in advance of the fourth fleet, wait at Honolulu until its arrival, and then proceed with it to Manila.

Negotiations Opened For Peace.

ROME.—Italy says that negotiations have been opened among the European powers with a view of arranging peace. The best intentions, the paper asserts, are manifested at Washington, but the Madrid cabinet strongly opposes any idea of peace.

Tragedy at Miami.

At Miami, Fla., Tom White, of the First Alabama, shot and killed Private Sharritt, also of the First, and was himself very badly wounded and is not expected to live.

CURRENT EVENTS IN ALABAMA.

A. J. Black Killed.

A. J. Black, who was shot by Mrs. Lizzie Larch at Avondale Friday died Sunday afternoon.

Died From His Injuries.

William B. Boisclair, the engineer who was injured in the wreck on the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railroad, near Adamsville, is dead.

Murdered From Ambush.

Saturday Charles Evans waylaid and killed Samuel Robinson on the Valhermosa Springs road, about eight miles from Decatur. Both men are well-to-do farmers and neighbors.

Negro Company Goes to Mobile.

Sunday afternoon the colored company which had been raised in Birmingham for the Third Alabama regiment was taken to Mobile under the command of Capt. John Trimble and First Lieut. John London.

Proposed New Bank.

A movement is on foot to establish a new bank at Athens, and it is backed by some of the wealthiest capitalists in Athens and Limestone county. It is proposed to incorporate the concern with a capital stock of $100,000.

Quarantine Station Destroyed.

The quarantine station on Mobile bay was destroyed by fire last week. All the fumigating machinery and wharf were destroyed. The fire originated from the boiler furnace. The plant cost $50,000, and was insured for $13,000.

Two Men Killed.

Percy Turner, Nick Reed, Chester Arthur, Will Williams and Jack Walker, five young men living at Gate City, left on a fishing trip for Riverside. They laid down on the track and went to sleep. A westbound freight train came along and Turner and Reed were killed.

Fatally Wounded by Burglars.

Mrs. Merrill, wife of Section Master Merrill of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, at Oxmoor, was shot and fatally wounded Monday morning by two negro burglars whom she discovered in her room. The negroes then escaped from the house.

Patriotic Madison.

Madison so far seems to be the banner county in the state for the largest enlistment of volunteers for the military service. Capt. Sheffey has about raised his quota of men for his colored company at Huntsville, which will be two white and two colored companies for the county.

Coosa Democrats Nominate.

A convention of the democrats of Coosa county was held at Rockford, and the following ticket nominated: Probate judge, James A. Crawford; circuit clerk, T. Henry Jones; superintendent of education, John H. Johnson; commissioner first district, J. A. Arnold; commissioner third district, W. B. Hannon.

Proposed New Railroad.

An application has been filed with J. K. Jackson, secretary of state, for a charter for the Florida and Alabama railroad, which is proposed to be run from Garland, on the Louisville and Nashville line, by River Falls, in Geneva, thence into Florida. The capital stock of the proposed corporation is $200,000.

Three May Be Saved.

Admiral Sampson has cabled the navy department that in his opinion three of the Spanish vessels may be saved. The Colon is certainly in good condition, he reports, and there are reasonable hopes of saving the Maria Teresa and the Vizcaya. This is the only news received from Sampson in a day or more, the cables apparently being interrupted or in bad working order.

Activity in Mining.

A large number of miners are being brought to the Birmingham district from Kentucky and Tennessee, so brisk is the demand for coal. Twenty-one families were brought down from Kentucky and sent to the Ameri a mines in Walker county. A strike is on at the Mary Lee mines, Belle Ellen and Gurnee, on account of a refusal to grant an advance in wages and sell powder and oil cheaper. The miners find no trouble in getting work elsewhere in the district.

PROSPECTING AT BREWTON

With a View of Locating a $500,000 Plant.

A party of western capitalists were at Brewton a few days since prospecting with a view to the location of a plant for the manufacture of starch and glucose from the sub-tropical plant known as cassava, and there are strong reasons to hope that Brewton will be selected as the location of said plant, which will represent an investment of $500,000.

A bill was passed by the senate Thursday conferring upon Adjutant General Corbin the rank of Major General.

Cervera at Portsmouth.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, with 746 Spanish prisoners, including fifty-six officers, dropped anchor at Portsmouth, N. H., harbor Sunday morning. Including the prisoners, there were 1,036 people on board the boat, and out of this number there are ninety-one sick and wounded Spaniards under the care of surgeons. Admiral Cervera has been quite ill for the last three days. Captain Eulate, who was commander of the Vizcaya and is among the prisoners, is also quite ill, having been wounded in the head during the battle off Santiago.

LIEUT. HOBSON RELEASED.

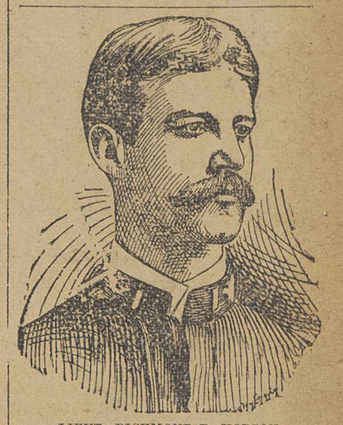
The Heroes of the Merrimac Exchanged for Spanish Prisoners.

WERE GREETED WITH WILD ENTHUSIASM.

One Lieutenant and Fourteen Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates Given Over by the Americans—Colon Astor Conducted Negotiations.

OFF JURAGUA.—Assistant Naval Constructor Richard P. Hobson, of the flagship New York, and the seven seamen who, with him, sailed the collier Merrimac into the channel of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba on June 3 last and sunk her there, were surrendered by the Spanish military authorities Wednesday in exchange for prisoners captured by the American forces.

Hobson and his men were escorted through the American lines by Captain Chadwick, of the New York, who was awaiting them. Every step of their journey was marked by the wildest demonstrations on the part of the American soldiers, who threw aside all



LIEUT. RICHMOND P. HOBSON.

semblance of order, scrambled out of the entrenchments, knocked over tent guys and other camp paraphernalia in their eagerness to see the returning heros and sent up cheer after cheer for the men who had passed safely through the jaws of death to serve their country.

Hobson, who reached Juragua in advance of his companions, was taken on board the New York immediately. As Hobson clambered up the side and stepped on board his vessel the harbor rang with the shouts and cheers of his comrades. He had little to say in regard to his experiences, except that he and his companions had been well treated by the Spaniards and that they were all in excellent health.

The Spanish authorities consented to exchange Hobson and his men, and a truce was established for that purpose. The place selected for the exchange was under a tree between the American and Spanish lines, two-thirds of a mile beyond the entrenchments occupied by Colonel Wood's Rough Riders, near General Wheeler's headquarters, and in the center of the American line. The American prisoners left the Reina Mercedes hospital, on the outskirts of Santiago, where they had been confined, in charge of Major Irles, a Spanish staff officer, who speaks English fluently.

The prisoners were conducted to the meeting place on foot, but were not blindfolded. Colonel John Jacob Astor and Lieutenant Miloy, accompanied by Interpreter Maestro, were in charge of the Spanish prisoners. These consisted of Lieutenants Amelio Volez and Aurelius, a German, belonging to the Twenty-ninth Infantry, who were captured at El Caney on Friday last, and Lieutenant Aldofo Aries and fourteen non-commissioned officers and privates.

The Spanish prisoners were taken through the American lines mounted and blindfolded.

The meeting between Colonel Astor and Major Irles was extremely courteous, but very formal, and no attempt was made by either of them to discuss anything but the matter in hand. Major Irles was given his choice of three Spanish lieutenants in exchange for Hobson, and was also informed that he could have all the fourteen men in exchange for the American sailors. The Spanish officer selected Lieutenant Arles, and the other Spanish officers were conducted back to Juragua.

It was then not later than 4 o'clock, and just as everything was finished and the two parties were separating, Major Irles turned and said, courteously enough, but in a tone which indicated considerable defiance, and gave his hearers the impression that he desired hostilities to be renewed at once: "Our understanding is, gentlemen, that this truce comes to an end at 5 o'clock." Colonel Astor looked at his watch, bowed to the Spanish officer without making a reply, and started back slowly to the American lines, with Hobson and his companions following.

$1,000,000 Dry Dock for Mobile.

The Mobile News says: "After several months of investigation as to the resources and facilities offered by several gulf gulf coast cities for the building of a $1,000,000 dry dock by the United States government, it is learned from a reliable source that the government has selected Mobile as the place."

Signed by the President.

The president signed the resolution annexing Hawaii Thursday evening.

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COLUMBIANA, JULY 14, 1898.

POPULIST STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
G. B. DEANS,
of Shelby.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
J. M. WHITEHEAD,
of Butler.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
THOMAS B. MAXWELL,
of Tuscaloosa.

FOR AUDITOR,
JAMES G. DAKE,
of Chilton.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
A. J. HEARN,
of Choctaw.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE,
LIT REESE,
of Lowndes.

FOR TREASURER,
W. B. KILLEBREW,
of Dale.

FOR CHANCELLOR,
H. R. GHOLSON,
of Elmore.

FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE, OF THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,
GEORGE W. PARSONS,
of Talladega.

POPULIST COUNTY TICKET.

FOR PROBATE JUDGE
A. P. LONGSHORE.

FOR CIRCUIT CLERK
J. P. PEARSON.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION
EUGENE WILLIAMS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE
W. H. STURDIVANT.

FOR COMMISSIONER, SECOND DISTRICT
W. N. GILBERT.

FOR COMMISSIONER, FOURTH DISTRICT
JOHN T. GLAZE.

This paper has been endorsed by the Executive and Campaign Committees.

Work without ceasing.

The Democrats are on the run.

Work until the first Monday in August.

Hon. G. B. Deans has Johnston on the move.

We can make the majority one thousand as easy as not to.

Put on a little more steam boys, the Demmies are hiding out.

We have got the Democrats snowed. They are not in it.

They know they can never get there only by the razzle dazzle act.

Up and at them boys, and we will be done with democracy fov-ever.

Reports from the various beats are very flattering for the success of our ticket.

Don't pay any attention to reports that are circulated by Democratic theives and Populists traitors.

Let every true Populist put his shoulder to the wheels, the traitors are being uncovered, and can't do us any harm.

Judge McMillan is said to be in favor of justice, if so, why does he turn loose on small bonds white men who kill colored men in cold blood.

Remember when you go to vote, that our committee endorsed the candidacy of Hon. Geo. W. Parsons. He is one of the ablest lawyers in the State. Don't fail to vote for him.

Don't fail when you go to the polls to vote for the whole ticket, including our candidate for Chancellor, Hon. H. R. Golson. He is an able lawyer, and will make a fine chancellor.

The Chronicle says Judge McMillan is standing on the Democratic platform, but the Chronicle don't say that he endorses it, the Judge is using the platform like the platform to a train is used, to get in on, after that time you will never hear from the platform.

They have given it up, see how sick they look.

Work from now until the polls close, and victory is ours.

A Democrat is like a man riding backward on the cars, he never sees anything until he has passed it.

The people havn't forgot six years ago, when two or three of the ballot boxes came in empty.

D. R. McMillan is riding night and day to see the dear people, and the more he rides the more he sees he is not in it.

Why don't Maj. Pitts jump on the Democrats instead of Longshore and Sturdivant? He said six years ago that they stole him out of his office.

Major how is it that you are jumping on Longshore and Sturdivant, and you do not say a word about the Chronicle calling our Superintendent ignorant.

All of the Major's that were in the last war are dead but one, from the fact if you say anything about Major, Mr. Pitts will come back at you with his bristles up and his tail hoisted.

To say that Mr. Longshore was against Mr. Aldrich in 1896, is rediculous. Mr. Aldrich received at this box 169 votes, Plowman 94, and Dryer 2, giving Mr. Aldrich 75 majority.

It is amusing just now to see some of the Democrats run across the streets to shake hands with a Populist. They feel more interest in his health just now than his family physician does.

It is said that the Chronicle man had his press screwed down to the floor a few days ago, for fear Major Pitts would capture it. The Advocate thinks this is wise in Mr. Gist, as we have just had a trial of that kind.

The Chronicle says very few people are attending the speakings. We agree with you brother as for the Democrats, but the Populists and Republicans are having large crowds every day. If your crowd would have accepted our challenge they could have had somebody to speak to.

The Chronicle says Mr. Longshore was a candidate in 1888 and in 1890 for the legislature. We desire to state that he was not a candidate, but was nominated by the Democratic convention, and beleiving that a man ought to obey the call of his party he refused, and was elected without the aid of those men, that now call themselves Democrats.

Maj. Pitts tries to make Mr. Aldrich and his friends believes that Mr. Longshore worked against Mr. Aldrich in '96. The Major knows well that Mr. Longshore did not take or try to take a single vote from Mr. Aldrich. Mr. Longshore acted as Aldrich's clerk at this box, and Aldrich received the largest majority against democracy that has ever been given here at this box.

Our sympathy goes out to Bill Stevens. He has been excommunicated. Chairman Vaugh had a conference of the Republican officials and turned poor Bill out of the party.—Chronicle.

We doubt not that the above is true. Bill has been a wolf in sheeps clothing for a long time, doing the bidding of organized Democracy, and the Chronicle hates to see the covering pulled off. We like it.

That midnight conference just at 8 o'clock p. m., July the 4th; a would-be leading Populist, but rather a vile traitor, was seen to pass along one of the principle streets of the city until he arrived at one of the principle offices, when he suddenly turned in the room, having already been lit up for the occasion, and on closer examination, lo and behold, there two of the principle shining lights of Democracy. Now for business. This vile traitor, even worse than Benedict Arnold, sit there and planed how to cheat his best friends out of their votes, saying, "if he could get a certain man at Shelby, we could fix that box so the Democrats could get it," and further on said, "I wish I could see Col. —— (at Wilsonville)." Say, why don't you go and see him? I will go myself if I can get the time. Now he took up the county box by box, saying how to do teaching and planing with those two shining lights until close on to midnight. Traitor! Traitor! Traitor! Thou art.

ARGUS.

Every man on our ticket are good and competent men.

The four gold bugs are still on the Democratic ticket.

Hon. Geo. W. Parsons will speak in Columbiana the 18th.

Watch the traitors and Democrats, they go hand in hand.

Do you expect to get more money by voting the gold bug ticket?

The Democrats will tell you sweet tales, they want the offices.

Wasn't that little racket caught onto slick on the night of July 4th.

It is to every laboring man's interest to vote the co-operative ticket.

The first Monday in August is the day set to clean out the court house.

Study the names of the men on the ticket, then you can make your ticket out at a glance.

The place for traitors is in the Democratic party. We dont't need them in the reform movement.

Down with Democracy, up with reform. and we will have the good times that we have been expecting so long.

H. R. Golson, candidate for chancellor of the Northeastern Division, will speak in Columbiana on July the 20th.

There is a certain element that have held the offices so long in this county that they feel like they belong to them.

Reformers are good men with McMillan when it comes to voting; but he would not appoint them returning officers.

What two Democrats was it that held the conference in a law office on the fourth night of July with a pretended Populist.

We do hope that the Judge will get five or six hearers when he goes to Fourmile, and not be left blank like he was at Highland

Longshore handled McMillan and his gang without gloves at Fourmile Monday. The Judge is certainly in the middle of a bad fix.

If the Democrats will aid Maj. Pitts to get out three more issues of his paper, Longshore will be elected by 800 to 1000 majority.

Populists and Republicans, do you believe that a man is working for your ticket when he is holding caucuses with the Democrats night and day?

Judge McMillan says there is no difference in the Populists and Democrats now. Well Judge, just come down and vote the co-operative ticket.

Vote for every man on the ticket. If you have any personal differences with either candidate, vote. You are voting for principles, not for men.

To the laboring people: How can you vote for McMillan and his gold bug ticket; they endorse Cleveland, and he is the man that put your cotton down to five cents.

The baby Advocate is becoming pale and sallow. The little weakly thing can not survive more than three weeks longer. It has inherited some dreaded disease, and the Chronicle will be compelled to wean it to save its own life, and that means death to the little offspring, and on the first Monday in August the little tot and the Major will be laid in their political graves side by side, there to remain forever and forever.

Hon. T. W. Powell, of Cullman county, made one of the ablest speeches at Dogwood on the 4th of July that was ever delivered in Shelby county. He is no new convert to the doctrines of the Peoples party, but is one of the origonal reformers, who has labored unceasing for the upbuilding of the interest of the laboring people of this country. The 7th congressional district could do no better thing than to send him to represent them in the federal congress.

A Letter.

The following is a copy of a letter from J. W. Kytle to Maj. J. W. Pitts:

Wilsonville, Ala., July 2, 1898.

Maj. John W. Pitts, Columbiana.

Dear Sir:—After reading your paper for some time, I have concluded that it smacks so much of R. F. Kolb's politics that I can't stand the bitter pill any longer. So please don't send me another copy. I am working in the Populist cause and don't care to furnish any aid to those who have their business transacted in Democratic printing offices. So good-by dear Maj.

J. W. KYTLE.

A Card.

Editor Advocate.—I desire space in your paper to denounce the report put in circulation through Major Pitts' paper, that I sold out to Plowman two years ago, as a willful lie, and desire to state further that Maj. Pitts knew it was a falsehood when he published it, for he was in a caucus held in the court house just before the congressional campaign opened, when it was agreed that if Mr. Aldrich was going to support McKinley that I could not in justice to the position I occupied, canvass for him, and a committee was appointed to wire Mr. Aldrich to come to Columbiana, in order to learn from him his position, he came, and after a conference with him, and having conferred with prominent Populists in the county and out of it, I decided to occupy a neutral position. Mr. John P. Pearson, B. W. Brand, J. E. Bird, Maj. John W. Pitts and quite a number of others were present at the caucus in the court house, and I herewith appened the affidavits of J. P. Pearson and B. W. Brand:

The State of Alabama, Shelby, Co.

Before me, B. L. Moore, a justice of the Peace, in and for said county, personally appeared John P. Pearson, who being duly sworn, deposet and said that the statements made by Hon. A. P. Longshore in reference to a caucus of Populists in the court house, prior to the November campaign in 1896, is true and correct. I was secretary of said caucus, kept a minute of the proceedings, and I further state that Maj. Pitts was present and participated in said caucus.

John P. Pearson.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 11th day of July, 1898.

B. L. Moore, Justice of Peace.

The State of Alabama, Shelby Co.

Before me, B. L. Moore, a justice of the peace in and for said county, personally appeared B. W. Brand, who being duly sworn, deposeth and said that the statement made by Hon. A. P. Longshore in reference to a caucus of Populists in the court house prior to the November campaign in 1896, is true and correct. I was present during the proceedings of said meeting.

B. W. Brand.

Sworn to, and subscribed before me, this the 12th day of July, 1898.

B. L. Moore, Justice of Peace.

As to the correctness of my statement, and the only object Maj. Pitts has in circulating said report is to injure me politically and privately. I take this method of warning the Populists against him. The Populists may expect all manner of lies to be put in circulation against all our candidates, pay no attention to them. Men who will steal will lie.

A. P. LONGSHORE.

HOWELL R. COLSON

Of Elmore county, Populist Nominee for Chancellor of the North Eastern Division of Alabama.

The subject of this sketch was born January the 22nd, 1859, in the territory now embraced in Elmore County, nine miles north of Wetumpka, east of the Coosa river. His parents moved near Fort Deposit, Ala., in the fall of 1859; where they now reside. Mr. Golson practiced law for several years in Lowndes, Butler and Crenshaw counties before he moved back to Elmore.

He has resided in Wetumpka for nearly three years, and has ranked among the best lawyers at the bar from the beginning.

He is a gentleman of stem integrity, of good business habits, a consistent member of the Baptist church, conservative in his opinions, and is legally qualified and equiped for all the duties of Chancellor. Although he has been a populist, from the organization of the party, yet he is willing to accord every man, equally the same right to select the party of his choice. Mr. Golson, the nominee of the Populist party for chancellor of the North Eastern Chancery Division of Alabama, composed of the counties of Autauga, Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Chilton, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, Elmore, Etowah, Lee, Randolph, Shelby, St. Clair, Talladega and Tallapoosa; and respectfully asks the support of every voter in the division, and when elected he guarantees to approximately perform the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of the bar, and people of said counties.

WM. T. COGGIN,
Chairman Ex. and Campaign Committees, North Eastern Chancery Division.

Populist State Ticket Endorsed.

From the Age-Herald.

The republican state executive committee, headed by Cnairman William Vaughn, met in this city at noon yesterday and formally endorsed the candidacy of G. B. Deans, the populist nominee for governor and the rest of the populist ticket.

The action of the negro republicans in putting out a state ticket was declared irregular and the leaders of the movement were expelled from the party and its councils.

The meeting was held in the grand jury room in the government building and was called to order promptly at noon, with twenty-two members present. C. F. Johnson, of Mobile, was elected secretary.

The question of indorsing the populist ticket came up for discussion and resulted in the adopton of the following resolution:

THE "POPS" ENDORSED.

Whereas, The state convention of the republican party on the 27th day of June, 1898, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That under the existing conditions in the state, it is unwise to nominate a state ticket. Be it

Resolved, That this convention recommends and direct the republican county committees to use their best judgment and earnest efforts to nominate and indorse anti-democratic candidates for judicial and couuty officers, and for the legislature who are pledged to honest elections and against a constitutional convention.

Therefore in order to carry out the purposes of the foregoing resolution, be it

Resolved, By the republican state executive committee, that we recommend and urge the republicans of Alabama to vote for and support the populist state ticket headed by G. B. Deans for governor.

EXPELLED FROM THE PARTY.

The state ticket headed by A. J. Warner, which was put out by the colored republicans in this city, contrary to the action of the state convention of the recognized party, was vigorously discussed and the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, It has come to our notice that one Andrew J. Warner, William J. Stevens, Thos. J. Ellis and a few others, politically irresponsible, colored men, have set up a state ticket composed entirely of colored men and labelled the same republican, which if carried out in sincerity, would bring injury to the colored race and the republican party, and,

Whereas, As it is known to the party and people that these individuals are in the employ of the democratic party for pay, and,

Whereas, This ticket is intended to confuse the colored voters so that the next legislature shall be sufficiently democratic to call a constitutional convention, therefore be it

Resolved, That A. J. Warner, W. J. Stevens, T. J. Ellis and their allies are hereby expelled from the republican party and its councils.

No Cure--No Pay.

That is the way Porter's Antiseptic Healing Oil is sold for Barbed Wire Cuts, Burns, Scratches, Cracked Heel, Saddle Galls, Old Sores and all kinds of inflamations on man or beast. Price 25 cents. For sale by,

HALL DRUG CO.

July 21, 1y.

Woman's Diseases

Are as peculiar as unavoidable, and cannot be discussed or treated as we do those to which the entire human family are subject. Menstruation sustains such important relations to her health, that when Suppressed, Irregular or Painful, she soon becomes languid, nervous and irritable, the bloom leaves her cheek and very grave complications arise unless Regularity and Vigor are restored to these organs.

Bradfield's Female Regulator Is a receipt of one of the most noted physicians of the South, where troubles of this sort prevail more extensively than in any other section, and has never failed to correct disordered Menstruation. It restores health and strength to the suffering woman.

"We have for the past thirty years handled Bradfield's Female Regulator, both at wholesale and retail, and in no instance has it failed to give satisfaction. We sell more of it than all other similar remedies combined."

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Atlanta, Macon and Albany, Ga.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA

Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 per Bottle.

Sampson Took Spain,

Dewey Took Manilla,

Hobson Took Cuba and

COLUMBIANA MERCANTILE CO.

Will take your money and give you twice as much goods for it as any other store in this or any other city.

COMMENCING JULY FIRST.

We have purchased the entirs stock of John J. Hendricks, of Talladega, Alabama, at public outcry at 48 cents on the dollar, consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Ladies and Gents' Furnishings, which we will sell at a price greatly below actual value.

All 50 and 75c. Ladies' Oxfords, at 50 cents.
All 85 and 100 Ladies' Oxfords, at 75 cents.
All 1.25 and 1.50 Ladies' Oxfords, at 90 cents.
All 1.00 and 1.50 Ladies' Dongola Shoes, at 75 cents.
All 2.55 and 3.00 Ladies' Dongola Shoes, at 1.50.
All Men's, Boy's and Children's Shoes same price.
Men's Laundred Shirts, with or without collars and cuffs, at 25 cents.
All Men's 50c Shirts, at 35 cents.
All Men's 75c Shirts, at 50 cents.
All Men's 1.00 and 1.25 Shirts, at 75 cents.
All 10 and 12½c Lawns, at 7 cents.
All 7 and 8c Lawns, at 5 cents.
All 5 and 6c Lawns, at 3½ cents.
One yard Bleaching, soft finish, at 4 cents.
½ yard Bleaching, soft finish, at 3½ cents.
10 yards shirting calico, at 35c.

As the stock is too large to quote all prices, we just give a few, but the entire stock will be sold at correspondingly low figures. Do not hesitate to come and get your bargains before they are all exhausted, as such a chance cannot be obtained often.

Columbiana Mercantile Company,

Corner Main and East College St. COLUMBIANA, ALA.

TO THE VOTERS

Of the Northeastern Chancery Division of Alabama.

From the Gadsden Times-News.

Gadsden, Ala., June 16, 1898.

By the consent of Judge H. M. Sommerville, we are permitted to publish the letter found below from him.

Judge Sommerville was for many years a professor in the law department of the Alabama State University. He was also for a long time on the supreme court bench of this state, and is now filling a most important life position under the federal government. He is one of the ablest lawyers and jurists that Alabama has ever produced, and his opinion of Hon. R. B. Kelly, the democratic nominee for chancellor, should have great weight with those desiring the election of a competent man for chancellor.

Respectfully,
J. L. Burnett,
Ch'm Ex. Com. Ne. Chan. Div.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., June 10, 1898.

Hon. J. L. Burnett, Chairman, etc., Gadsden, Ala.

My Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you my gratification at the nomination of my friend, the Honorable Richard B. Kelly, as the democratic candidate for chancellor of the northeastern devision of Alabama, and to add my endorsement of his superior qualifications for this high and honorable office.

I confess to the deepest interest in the welfare of the Alabama judiciary, which, as stated to me by the late Dr. Francis Wharton in a letter received from him thirteen years ago, stands second to that of no one of our sister southern states. It should be the pride of the bar and of the people to preserve, and, if possible, to elevate the high reputation it has sustained from the earliest history of our state.

The great function of the bench is to impartially administer justice under the law to the end that protection may be afforded to the life, liberty and property of every citizen in the land. The judiciary is, therefore, the palladium of popular rights, equally effective in checking the encroachments of legislative and executive usurpation by enforcing the guaranties of the constitution as in restraining the frauds and wrongs of every dishonest citizen as against his neighbor by substituting peaceful methods of arbitration in established courts of justice for the barbarous and ancient usage of settling disputes by personal encounters and force of arms.

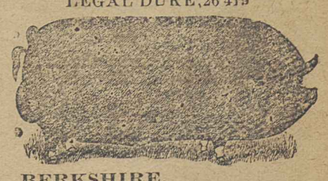
Chief Justice Marshall wisely observed, therefore, that a corrupt and ignorant judiciary was the greatest curse that ever afflicted an unfortunate people. So, with equal truth, we may assert that an able, courageous and honest judiciary is the distinguishing feature between a tyrannical despotism and a free government and is the greatest blessing a people can enjoy.

It follows that the character and personel of our judges are matters of the first importance, inviting the watchful attention not only of the bar but of every voter and citizen. These high officers, who are chosen to the honor of wearing the ermine, should be lawyers of ability, learning, industry, of courage and incorruptible integrity. To all these virtues they should add a sound and discriminating judgment, with a mental balance wheel of good common sense. These personal qualities tend to purify and energize the administration of justice in our courts by eschewing the dangerous novelties and conceits of new interpretations, by conservatively following established authority, by impartially construing and fearlessly enforcing the principles of the constitution, by administering justice free from the poisonous bane of political partisanship, by infusing reason with judicial exposition so as to suppress fraud and vice on the one hand and on the other to promote honesty and virtue as far as possible.

I have known Mr. Kelly for the past twenty years, having enjoyed the privilege of being his friend and legal instructor when he was a student of law in the law school of our state university, of which he is a graduate. I have since followed his career at the bar with natural interest. While I am aware of the fact that he needs no endorsement from any one who knows him as a security for his election, yet I feel that he will not deem me pragmatical, in view of our present and past intimate relations, should I venture to add my endorsement of his competency by saying, in a word, that he possesses all the essential qualifications of a model chancellor, as I have above potrayed them. His election and merited elevation will afford no one of his numerous friends more pleasure than myself.

Yours very truly,
HENDERSON M. SOMMERVILLE.

LEGAL DUKE, 26,419



BERKSHIRE,
AND POLAND CHINA PIGS

For sale at farmers prices sired by Legal Duke 26,419. Lord Roseberry, Ohio Prince 26. Free Trade Model 1st 32,311. Call and examine or write to

E. A. BISHOP,
TALLADEGA, ALA.

THE-:-PEOPLE S-:-ADVOCATE

SOCIAL AND LOCAL NEWS.

Points About People You Know and Some You Don't Know. News From Different Beats.

O. O. Bird, of Shelby, spent Sunday in the city.

Go to K. Spring on the 21st and hear Hon. T. W. Powel.

W. S. Cary, Esq., of Montevallo, was in the city Monday.

Sheriff Vest spent Saturday in Montevallo on business.

Capt. T. G. Bush, of Anniston, was in the city Monday.

Mrs. J. Jaffe, of Bessemer, is visiting friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Lefkovits, of Bessemer, are in the city.

Ed. H. Walls has accepted a position with J. H. Hammond.

Commissioner's court was in session Monday and Tuesday.

S. B. Strickland, of Fourmile, visited relatives in the city Sunday.

W. B. Browne, Esq., spent severeral days last week in Talladega.

Chancery court convened Tuesday, Chancelor Dowdell presiding.

Miss Nellie Parker is visiting relatives and friends in Montevallo.

A series of meetings will commence at the Baptist church Sunday.

Quite a crowd from here attended the speaking at Fourmile Monday.

Frank Fallon and wife, of Jemison, visited relatives in the city Sunday.

Cecil Browne, Esq., of Talladega, spent several days in the city this week.

Mrs. P. G. Trent visited relatives in Birmingham several days this week.

Mayor Thetford returned last Friday from a visit to relatives in Talladega.

Miss Naldo Christian, of Shelby, was the guest of Miss Anna Milner Sunday.

L. W. Jackson, of Anniston, visited relatives in the city Saturday and Sunday.

George Peter, of Maylene, was in the city several days this week on business.

G. W. Nivens and Robert McEwin, of beat 9, were in the city last Saturday.

Hon. E. H. Dryer, of Talladega, is in attendance upon chancery court this week.

J. H. Hammond spent several days this week with relatives and friends at Sterrett.

Ex-Gov. Cobb, of Woodlawn, was in the city several days this week attending chancery court.

Miss Driskill Vincent, of Vincent, was the guest of Miss Eva Davis Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Parker and daughter Miss Nellie, visited relatives at Vincent Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Blanch Hoy, who has been visiting the family of Henry Milner, left Monday for Greensboro.

Miss Sue McGehee, who has been visiting relatives in South Alabama, returned home Tuesday.

Tax assesor Pitts, of Vincent, was in the city several days this week, straightening up his books.

Mrs. E. S. Strickland and children, of Brookwood, visited relatives in the city several days last week.

Miss Mary Lovett, who has been the guests of relatives in the city, returned to her home in Bessemer last Friday.

Miss Anna Maull, who has been the guest of Miss Leila Parker, returned to her home in South Alabama yesterday.

Col. J. P. Adams, of Fort Payne, spent several days in the city this week with friends. The Colonel is the same old Joe, always ready to give a joke or take one.

Rev. Dr. Slaughter, who is traveling in the interest of the orphans home at Summerfield, preached an interesting sermon at the Methodist church Sunday at 11 a. m.

The third quarterly conference of the Methodist church for Columbiana circuit will be held at Good Hope on the fourth Saturday and Sunday in this month, and the services will be protracted during the week following. Our protracted meeting for Columbiana will begin on the second Sunday in August.

SAMUEL N. BURNS, pastor.

Sunday School Convention.

The following is the program of the Shelby county Sunday school convention to be held at Chapel church August 5th and 6th:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.

10:00 a. m.—Convention called to order. Devotional exercises by Rev. A. E. Burns. 1 Kings, 17:1-16: God's Power.

10:20 a. m.—Address of welcome by Rev. J. C. Francis.—Five minutes response.

10:30 a. m.—Organization, enrollment, and appointment of committees.

11:00 a. m.—Study of last Sunday's lesson, by J. F. Averyt and J. R. White.

11:30 a. m.—Reports from Sunday schools.

2:00 p. m.—Devotional exercises by Rev. W. I. Sinnott. 1 Kings, 18:30-39; The only true God.

2:30 p. m.—Teacher's meeting, by Rev. P. L. Abernethy and Rev. L. F. Goodwin.

3:00 p. m.—Home department, by Judge Joseph Carthell.

3:30 p. m.—Worship in the Sunday school; the importance of, and how to conduct the singing, by Rev. S. N. Burns and W. H. Kidd.

4:00 p. m.—Reports of committees.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6.

10:00 a. m.—Song service, by I. D. Mason Devotional exercises, by Rev. F. A. Vann. 1 Kings, 19:1-16, God's Way.

10:30 a. m.—How shall next Sunday's lesson be taught. Adults, D. R. McMillan; Primary, Miss Minnie Allen.

2:00 p. m.—Prayer service, by Rev. T. M. Wilson and J. H. Nabors. 1 Kings, 21:1-16; God Forgotten.

2:30 p. m.—Review of second quarter's lessons, by E. T. Witherby.

3:00 p. m.—What can done be done for our county? Rev. R Kidd, E. C. Stocum and T. A. Huston.

3:30 p. m.—What have I gained by this convention?

4:00 p. m.—Adjournment.

It is earnestly desired that each Sunday school in the county send at least three delegates. Chapel community is noted for its hospitality, and all who have an interest in the Sunday school work are cordially invited to be present. All delegates are requested to report at the church, where the committee on entertainment will assign them homes. Those expecting to go by railroad will notify by mail Rev. J. C. Francis, G. W. Nivens or Earnst Huston, Wilsonville, Ala.

J. F. AVERYT,
Chairman Ex. Com.

A Card.

Weldon, Ala., July 10, 1898.

Editor Advocate.—I wish to say through your paper that what L. R. Kendrick said in reply to Edge in regard to the brother's speech in the postponement of the Sunday school celebration at Liberty, is correct.

J. T. J. WILDER.

No cure—No pay.

That is the way all druggists sell Grove's tasteless chill tonic for malaria, chill and fever. It is simply Iron and quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter, nauseating tonics. Price, 50c. For sale by

HALL DRUG CO.

July 15, 1v.

Liberty Items.

Local items scarce.

Farmers are layimg by their crops.

A good rain would not hurt anything in these parts.

S. W. Blackerby's school began above the Narrow's Monday.

Married, At Mr. R. E. Simmons, Mr. M. F. Fancher to Miss Weldon, of Georgia. Girl's now what are you going to do, you have just stood here with out-stretched arms and he is gone? Well, you will have to do like the old maid, you can say there is some one else yet. Now girl's don't get out of heart, it will only give the young men a better chance. Now boy's you can live in better hope, for you know old widower's are hard to beat.

A few words to Edge. We do certify that you have been under a mistake when you was poping off your gass about the old brother who spoke in regard to the Sunday school celebration at Liberty. Now Edge we think the cap surely did fit you when he spoke about some coming for their dinner.

UNCLE NED.

Cottage Home.

Health of community good.

We have had a good rain, and general green has marshaled all his forces, which is making it hard for the farmers under the scorching rays of a July sun.

Well Mr. Editor, Judge McMillan has written many letters to the Populists of beat 8, asking them to vote for him on the first Monday in August. Well, we are willing to admit that he has made a good judge, that is nothing more than his duty as a servant of the people, but when we think of his past political record, how can any Populist vote for him or any other Democrat in this county. The Judge went to see a certain Populist in beat 11, and he said he, the judge, had been in a certain beat in this county, which had usually given 150 majority for the Populist ticket, and he was informed by a leading Populist in that beat that he would carry a good majority in that beat. Now Mr. Editor, that must have been beat 8, as it is the only beat in the county that gives that majority for the Populist ticket. We do not know who so informed the Judge, but we will wager a jug of good old sour buttermilk that beat 8 gives its usual majority for the Populist ticket. We will ask the Judge to come to K. Spring on the 21st, and he shall have a patient hearing, and we think when he gets back home he will decide that his chances are slim in this beat.

Let everybody come out on the 21st and hear the distinguished orator from Cullman, and let everybody bring a basket filled with good Populist grub, and we will have a good time.

We notice that the correspondent from Fourmile is very much disappointed on account of the Sunday school celebration at Liberty being called in. We are very sorry for him, but if he has gone to a great expense in getting ready for this occasion, and suffered any great loss, we sympathize with him, and if he will make out an itemized statement of his losses, we will take up a collection for him and help him all we can. But we will inform him that Liberty is able to attend to her own business in such matters without his suggestion.

Success to the Populist ticket headed by A. P. Longshore.

CITIZEN.

If your chickens are dying call and get some stock food for them.

G. M. C. Stricklin.

Coalville Cullings.

Health very good.

We had a delightful rain last Saturday, but not enough for a season.

Wm. Grimes and wife spent last Satuuday night at E. S. Martin's.

The singing at Liberty last Sunday was quite a success.

Mr. L. Vick, of Blount, is on a pleasant visit to relatives and friends near Coalville, much to the delight of all the girls.

Our genial merchant, R. L. Kendrick, went over to Bessemer on business last week.

E. S. Martin and wife spent last Friday night with their daughter, Mrs. Rufus Ray.

J. T. J. Wilder was in our midst last Saturday night.

Early last Wednesday morning Messrs. L. R. Kendrick and E. J. Gilbert was seen wending their way on a camp hunt, returning Thnrsday. They reported a most enjoyable time.

We saw an account of Uncle Sam, wandering what the Pops were speaking about, whether it was election theives or ballot box stuffers. Come to K. Spring the 21st of July Uncle Sam and hear for yourself, and perhaps you will return a wiser man.

TIDLEY WINKS.

Fine Wilton Molasses for sale at 35 cents per gallon.

G. M. C. Stricklin.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious ot make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is valuable. Those desiring the prescription, wich will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
dec 17-96-1y. Brooklyn, New York

Spring Creek.

Health good.

Crops are in a fine condition, and are now during these long wished for refreshing showers, growing most magnificent.

Aunt Jane Carden, of Spring Creek, who has been quite ill for some time, is now convalescing.

Married, on the 5th inst., Mr. Walter Hope to Miss Maggie Carden, Rev. James Jones officiating. We wish for them a prosperous and happy life.

The singing conducted by Mr. Glasscock and Rev. James Davis at Bethlehem last Sunday, was enjoyed by all present.

Mr. Glasscock is making up a singing school at Bethlehem.

T. R. Lovett, of Spring Creek, is runing Mr. Mosteller's grist and flour mill at Farmer.

Some of our merchants are talking cheap wheat, and at the same time selling high flour.

The speaking at Bay Springs on the 9th inst., came off peaceably and quietly. No Democrats present, having any cause to be offended, except at the record of his own party. The people began to assemble soon in the morning, and by 10 o'clock their looked to be 350 or 400 people on the grounds, of Populists, Republicans and Democrats. The hour having arrived for public speaking on the political issues of the day, Mr. J. P. Pearson, nominee of the Populist party for county clerk, whose name came first on the program of the public speakers, made a good lengthy speech, being governed all along the line by facts, figures and reason. Next was Mr. Arthur F. Hutchings, nominee of the Republican party for circuit clerk, whose speech was short but to the point in every particular. The chairman announced that Hon. A. P. Longshore, nominee of the Populist party for probate judge, would address the audience on the great issues now confronting our people in the afternoon; then dinner was conveniently arranged and everybody invited to dine. No one we trust, went away hungry. It was quite pleasant to see all of the parties eating together and asseamingly enjoying life as a people should. After having partaken of the good old time dinner, the audience re-assembled and was seated around the speakers stand in profound silence and eagerness to hear Hon. A. P. Longshore speak upon the great political issues confronting the people. His plain exposition in denouncing the frauds practiced by the Democratic party of gold-bugism, with his usual eloquence and language understood by all present, kept the audience spell bound for a long time. Thanks to the ladies for such a good dinner.

PEARK.

Yellow Leaf.

Health of this community very good.

We are having plenty of rain now.

H. M. Judge, of Creswell, was in our community last Tuesday looking for beef cattle.

Why is it that Uncle Sam pays the widow more for eggs than any one else?

A. B. Gardner paid his father a visit Sunday.

Mrs. M. E. Crag returned home last Friday from a visit to Mr. Tom Walton's family near Columbiana.

Amos Walton was visiting relatives and friends last week at Wilder's Hill.

We think that all of the boys were out dear hunting last Sunday.

Mrs. Addie Walton was the guest of Mr. J. Wilder's family last Sunday. Come again, we are always glad to see you.

W. W. Coker and wife spent Sunday with J. T. Wilder's family.

C. M. L. Fancher spent a few hours in Coalville last Thursday on business.

LITTLE GIRL.

B. W. BRAND
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA.

Solicits Practice, collections a Specialty. Criminal law recieves special attention. I refer to my record at the Columbiana Bar.

CALL AT
W. A. PARKER'S
LIVERY STABLE
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE,
AND HAVE YOUR TEAMS CARED FOR.

Election Managers.

In accordance with the law governing the mode and manner of holding elections in the state of Alabama, D. R. McMillan, judge of probate; E. F. Vest, sheriff, and Wm. R. A. Milner, clerk of the circuit court of Shelby county, met last Friday and appointed the inspectors and returning officers to conduct the election to be held on August 1, 1898.

The following is the official list of inspectors and returning officers:

Precinct No. 1, Columbiana—W G Parker, W W Albright, B L Moore. Returning officer, E F Vest.

Precinct No. 1, Shelby—Jas H Cross, F B Finch, Wm E Seale. Returning officer, Sam J Harrell.

Precinct No. 2, Spring Creek—George Garnett, Dave Merrell, W P Lovett. Returning officer, C C Carden.

Precinct No. 3, Calera—W H H Whatley, John Ingram, Wiley J Nelson. Returning officer, C H Field.

Precinct No. 4, Montevallo—A J Gentry, C N Pritchard, John M Fancher. Returning officer, R T Newton.

Precinct No. 4, Gurnee—John Striplin, Sam Lawley, J D Trammell. Returning officer, S A Bailey.

Precinct No. 5, Shilo—Robt Atchison, James L Harmon, James R Bunn. Returning officer, John Waddell.

Precinct No. 6, Helena—W D Lacy, L N Roy, J L Tucker. Returning officer, Dan Lambert.

Precinct No. 7, Ganadarque—C P McLane, H C Fulton, M S Wilson. Returning officer, C E Hale.

Precinct No. 8, Martin's—N M Davis, Andrew Jackson, G W Dye. Returning officer, E S Martin.

Precinct No. 9, Wilsonville—J W. Millstead, John F Hill, Irwin Wingard. Returning officer, G W Taylor.

Precinct No. 10, Harpersville—B S Rowe, W E Millender, M M Robertson. Returning officer, Wm Bradley.

Precinct No. 10, Creswell—S K Cross, Henry Cosper, George W Wallis, Jr. Returning officer, C A Glaze.

Precinct No. 11, Days X Roads—J E Adams, J S. Walton, Harmon Archer. Returning officer, W A Wilder.

Precinct No. 12, Highland—A J E Cross, J M Allen, Tom Cross. Returning officer, E B Jones.

Precinct No. 13, Bold Springs—S R Krider, W N Lee, A J. DeShazo. Returning officer, C A Bass.

Precinct No. 14, Vandiver—J P Kinnett, S J Collins, Wm Weldon. Returning officer, R E Collins.

Precinct No. 15, Sterrett—John Moore, R M Hollis, John R Dyke. Returning officer, Joe Falkner.

Precinct No. 16, Vincent—E C Lide, J E Elliott, H D Adams. Returning officer, Robt Taylor.

Precinct No. 17, Pelham—W C Denson, W J Dennis, Wm Pledger. Returning officer, Paul Nabors.

Precinct No. 18, Dunnavant—M M Taylor, B B Campbell, Job Morgan. Returning officer, J T Davis.

Election Notice.

The State of Alabama, Shelby county.

Notice is hereby given that there will be an election held at the various voting places in Shelby County, Alabama, on

Monday, 1st day of August, 1898,

for the purpose of electing a Governor, one Chief Justice and four Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Alabama, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Education, and Commissioner of Agriculture, a Judge for the 7th judicial circuit, a Chancelor for the north eastern division, Also a Representative for Shelby county in the General Assembly of Alabama, a Probate Judge, Clerk of the Circuit Court, County Superintendent of Education, and one Commissioner each for the 2nd and 4th districts of Shelby county.

Witness my hand, this 27th day of June, 1898.

E. F. VEST,
Sheriff.

LADIES

Now is the time to have your hair cleaned if you want to

FEEL GOOD.

I will call at your house and thoroughly renovate your hair with the finest of Shampoo

FOR 50 CENTS.

I will be pleased to serve you all at your convenience, except Wednesday's and Saturday's.

E. W. CHAPMAN,
THE BARBER.

TAX SALE,

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, SHELBY COUNTY.

Under and by virtue of decrees of the Probate Court of said County, rendered on the 13th day of June, 1898, I will on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1898, proceed to sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door of said county, within the legal hours of sale, the following described parcels of real estate assessed to the following named persons and to Owner Unknown, for the payment of the taxes, fees and costs, together with interest, as shown opposite or under each parcel, to-wit:

BEAT 1.

American Mortgage Company of Scotland, Limited, T. J. Felder, Agt.—The north west quarter, lying south of Montevallo and Ashville road, and west of Shoal Creek, and east half of south west quarter, west of Shoal Creek, sec 15, east half of east half of south east quarter, south of road, sec. 16, and north east quarter of north west quarter, sec. 23, tp. 22 range 3 west. South half of south east quarter sec. 18, north half of north east quarter and south east quarter of north west quarter of sec. 19, and north east quarter of north west quarter at sec. 32, tp. 19 range 1 east; west half of south west quarter sec. 2, tp. 24 range range 12 east; south west quarter fraction, and, north half of south east quarter sec. 3, tp. 24 range 12 east; east half of north east quarter and east half of south east quarter sec 4, tp. 24 range 12 east. Tax $32.30, fees and costs $1.75, printers fee 11.83

Alice and Isaac Cromwell, W. G. Parker, Agt.—South west quarter of south east quarter and north half of south east quarter of south west quarter sec. 24, tp. 21 range 1 west. Tax $3.50, fees and costs $1.75, printers fee 3.01

F. M. Billing—West half of north east quarter sec. 34, tp. 17 range 1 east, north east quarter of north west quarter and south east quarter of north east quarter and south west quarter and south half of south east quarter, and north east quarter of south east quarter sec. 36, tp 17 range 1 east, south east quarter of south west quarter sec. 30, tp. 17 range 2 east, north west quarter of north west quarter and south half of north west quarter sec. 32, tp. 17 range 2 east, south west quarter of south west quarter and north half of south west quarter sec. 32, tp. 17 range 2 east. Tax $10.00, fees and costs $2.25, printers fee 8.47

Estate of Peyton G. King—North half of north west quarter sec. 26, tp. 20 range 4 west. Tax 50 cents, fees and costs $2.25, printers fee 1.96.

Estate of C. G. Wagner—South east quarter of south west quarter sec. 34, tp. 20, range 3 west, north half of south west quarter, south west quarter of south east quarter and south east quarter sec. 35, north west quarter of south west quarter sec. 36, tp. 20, range 3 west, north half of south west quarter and west half of south half of south west quarter sec. 1, north west quarter of north west quarter sec. 3, tp. 21, range 3 west. Tax $30.00, fees and costs $2.25, printers fee 6.30

Estate of Mrs. A. M. Brasher—East half of south east quarter, and south west quarter of south east quarter sec. 1, east half of north east quarter and east half of south east quarter sec. 12, tp. 22, range 1 east, south west quarter of north west quarter and fractions B. and C., sec. 7, tp. 22, range 2 east. Tax $10.00, fees and costs $2.25, printers fee 4.90

Owner Unknown—North west quarter of south east quarter sec. 10, tp. 22, range 1 west. Tax $3.20, fees and costs $2.25, printers fee 1.75

Mrs. E. Shortridge, E. E. Vest, Agt.—East half of south east quarter and south west quarter of south east quarter sec. 22, tp. 22, range 3 west. South east quarter of south east quarter sec. 7, north east quarter of north east quarter sec. 18, tp. 21, range 1 east. Tax $4.00, fees and costs $2.25, printers fee 4.20

Raymond Pitts, W. H. Sturdivan agt., surface right only of south half of north east quarter, and north half of south east quarter sec, 26, tp. 20, range 4 west, south east quarter of south west quarter and south west quarter of south west quarter and north east quarter of south west quarter of sec. 23, tp. 20, range 4 west. Taxes $5.00. Fees and costs $2.25, printers fee $2.76.

BEAT 2.

J. W. A. Maynard—South east quarter of north east quarter, sec. 14, tp. 24 range 15 east. Tax $1.00, fees and costs $1.75, printers fee $1.04.

BEAT 3.

Mrs. C. Ambrose—South east quarter of south west quarter sec. 5, tp. 24, range 12 east. Tax $2.93, fees and costs $2.25, printers fee 1.82

Burrell Pope—South west quarter of south west quarter of sec. 2, tp. twenty-two, range two west. Tax $1.74, fees and costs $1.75, printers fee 1.09.

BEAT 4.

Miss Leila Green, Bailey Green Agt—South west quarter of north east quarter and north half of north west quarter of south east quarter sec. 11, tp 24, range 12 east. Tax $3.00, fees and costs $2.25, printers fee 2.80

Estate of French Nabors, E. S. Lyman, Agt.—South half of south east quarter and south east quarter of south west quarter sec. 27, tp. 21, range 3 west, part south half of north west quarter and south west quarter sec. 2, all (except west half of south west quarter) of sec. 3, tp. 22, range 3 west, west half of north east quarter and east half of south west quarter sec. 34, tp. 21, range 3 west, east half of south east quarter of sec. 4, and part north east quarter of south east quarter and north west quarter sec. 21, east half of south west quarter sec. 20, and part south west quarter of south east quarter of sec. 17, tp. 22, range 3 west, west half of lot 19 in Montevallo. Tax $62.60, fees and costs $1.75, printers fee 9.87

Owner Unknown—North half of south west quarter sec. 24, tp. 21, range 5 west. Tax $1.60, fees and costs $2.25, printers fee 1.68

Owner Unknown—North east quarter of south east quarter sec. 24, tp. 21, range 5 west. Tax 80 cents, fees and costs $2.25, printers fee 1 82

Mrs. C. A. McGaughy—West half of south west quarter, and fraction D., Lots C. D. and F., sec. 19, tp. 22 range 1 west; south east quarter fraction, sec. 24, tp. 22, range 2 west. Taxes $2.76, fees and costs $2.25, printers fee $1.76.

BEAT 6.

Owner Unknown—South west quarter of north east quarter and east half of north west quarter of north east quarter sec. 6, tp. 21, range 3 west. Tax $1.60, fees and costs $2.25, printers fee 2.52

Mrs. Hattie J. Wyatt—North west quarter of south east quarter, sec. 34, tp. 20, range 3 west. Tax 40 cents, fees and costs $1.75, printers fee $1.08.

BEAT 7.

John Horton—North east quarter of south west quarter, sec. 6, tp. 21, range 2 west. Tax $2.10, fees and costs $1.75, printers fee 98 cents.

BEAT 8.

Owner Unknown.—North east quarter of north west quarter, sec. 17, tp. 19 range 1 west. Tax $2.00, fees and costs $2.25, printers fee 1.75

Owner Unknown—South east quarter of north east quarter, sec. 21, tp. 19 range 1 west. Tax $1.20, fees and costs $2.25, printers fee 1.75

Owner Unknown—South east quarter of north east quarter, sec. 34, tp. 20 range 1 west. Tax $2.50, fees and costs $2.25, printers fee 1.82

Owner Unknown—South east quarter of south west quarter. sec. 8, tp. 19 range 1 west. Tax $2.00, fees and costs $2.25, printers fee 1.75.

BEAT 9.

Owner Unknown—East half of north west quarter, sec. 4, tp. 21 range 1 east. Tax $4.80, fees and costs $2.25, printers fee 1.68.

BEAT 10.

E. B. Hill—East half of north east quarter, sec. 1, tp. 20 range 2 east. Tax $5.00, fees and costs $2.25, printers fee 1.75.

Owner Unknown—North east quarter of north east quarter, sec. 12, tp. 20 range 2 east. Tax $1.80, fees and costs $2.25, printers fee 1.75.

J. W. Gardner—North west quarter of south east quarter and north half of south west quarter of south east quarter, and south east quarter of south east quarter, sec. 34, tp. 19 range 2 east. Tax $2.70, fees and costs $1.75, printers fee 3.15.

BEAT 15.

J. S. Duyck—East half of south east quarter, sec. 32, tp. 17 range 2 east, north west quarter of south west quarter and part south half of north west quarter, sec. 33, tp. 17 range 2 east, north west quarter of north east quarter and part south west quarter of north east quarter, sec. 5, tp. 18 range 2 east, south west quarter of south east quarter, sec. 32 tp. 17 range 2 east, part south east quarter of north east quarter, sec. 5, tp. 18 range 2 east, south west quarter of north east quarter and south east quarter of north west quarter and south half of north east quarter of north west quarter, and part of north east quarter of south west quarter and part of north west quarter of north east quarter sec. 22, tp. 19 range 3 east, part of east half of north east quarter of sec. 16, tp. 18, range 1 east. Tax $20.35, fees costs $2.00, printers fee 11.76

BEAT 16.

Mrs. A. L. O'Hara—North east quarter of south east quarter sec. 34, and south west quarter sec. 35, tp. 18, range 1 east. Tax $2.00, fees and costs $1.75, printers fee 2.31.

BEAT 17.

H. S. Roper—North west quarter of south west quarter sec. 28, south east quarter of north east quarter and north east quarter of south east quarter sec. 29, tp. 20, range 2 west. Tax $2.00, fees and costs $1.75, printers fee 3.01.

Owner Unknown—Undivided half interest in south west quarter sec. 25, and undivided half interest in part east half of south east quarter, lying east of L. & N. R. R. sec 26, tp. 20, range 3 west. Tax $5.50, fees and costs $2.25, printers fee 3.29.

BEAT 18.

Owner Unknown—South west quarter of north west quarter and north west quarter of south west quarter, sec. 24, tp. 18 range 1 west. Tax $1.50 fees and costs $2.25, printers fee 2.38.

Owner Unknown—South half of north west quarter of south west quarter, sec. 8, tp. 18 range 1 east. Tax 20 cents, fees and costs $2.25, printers fee 2.03.

C. G. Isbell—South east quarter of south east quarter, sec. 35, tp. 17, range 1 east. Tax $2.90, fees and costs $1.75, printers fee $1.00.

Witness my hand this 14th day of June, 1898.

J. H. ROBERTSON,
Tax Collector.

S. P. DAVIS,
NEAR SOUTHERN DEPOT.
Dealer In
Fancy and Staple Groceries. Fresh loaf bread from Anniston Bakery. Transient board and lodging. Meals 20 cents or board per day 50 cents.

Public Speaking.

The candidates for county officers, and other prominent speakers will discuss the political issues of the day at the following times and places. Speaking will commence at 10 o'clock, except as otherwise specified below. Everybody invited, and especially the ladies.

Dunnavant, Thursday,	"	14
Vandiver, Friday,	"	15
Vincent, Saturday,	"	16
Bold Springs, Tuesday,	"	19
New Hope, Wednesday,	"	20
K. Spring, Thursday,	"	21
Harpersville, Friday,	"	22
Chapel, Saturday,	"	23
Montevallo, Monday,	"	25
Aldrich, Monday evening at 8 o'clock,	"	25
Calera, Tuesday,	"	26
Hopewell, Wednesday evening, 2 o'clock,	"	27
Shelby, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock,	"	27
Bethlehem, Thursday,	"	28
Wilsonville, Friday,	"	29
Columbiana, Saturday,	"	30

R. F. Cox,
Chairman Campaign Com.

Great Time-Saving Scheme.

"No," he said, "I don't care for poetry. Fact is, I haven't time to read much of anything."

"Why," she sweetly asked, "don't you try to learn to roll your cigarettes with one hand?"

The Peruvian condor's wings are sometimes forty feet from tip to tip.

In Demand.

Sweden and Norway find the United States a good customer of cod liver oil and matches, those articles being the principal items of export to this country.

At a recent ... examination in London an inspector was determined to get a correct answer from a phenomenally dull boy. So he said: "If your teacher gave you two rabbits and I gave you one how many would you have?" "Four, sir," replied the lad. "Impossible," replied the inspector, getting impatient; "two and one cannot make four." "Please, sir," said the little fellow, "I've got one already."

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Many of the cast-off uniforms of English soldiers are exported to Africa for trading purposes with the Kaffirs.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

In the libraries of Great Britain, collectively, 60 to 65 per cent. of all the novels taken out are novels. In Manchester the figure is 80 and in Edinburg 50.

Lyon & Co's "Pick Leaf" Smoking Tobacco stands unrivalled for purity and flavor. Made from the purest, ripest and sweetest Tobacco. It will please you. Try it

For the hide of a full grown giraffe, greatly sought after for whip and sandal making, the natives get from $15 to $25.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

A favorite mode of suicide among the African tribes who dwell near Lake Nyassa, is to wade into the lake and calmly wait for a crocodile to open its mouth and swallow him up.

TEETHINA (TEETHING POWDERS) is prepared especially for children, and its success in curing Cholera-infantum, all the Irritations of teething and usual Summer Troubles of children of any age makes it justly popular as a household remedy. TEETHINA Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels and makes teething easy.

Conductor E. D. Loomis, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—REV. D. BUCHMUELLER, Lexington, Mo., February 24, 1894.

"I'm So Tired!"

As tired in the morning as when I go to bed! Why is it? Simply because your blood is in such a poor, thin, sluggish condition it does not keep up your strength and you do not get the benefit of your sleep. To feel strong and keep strong just try the tonic and purifying effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Our word for it, 't will do you good.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

Birmingham Arms & Cycle Co.

Has just opened a complete Bicycle repair department under the management of Jerey Foley. They keep the best assorted stock of all Bicycle parts and sundries that can be found in the State. Send us your orders, also your Bicycle repair work. Satisfaction guaranteed. We also sell Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, Loaded Shells, etc.

Special attention given to mail orders.

Birmingham Arms & Cycle Co.,
1916 Second Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

Birmingham Dental College,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Session 1898-99.

The regular Winter Session will begin October 2, 1898, and continue until April 1, 1899. All the branches appertaining to DENTAL SCIENCE AND ART are thoroughly taught.

For Catalogues and other information, address T. M. ALLEN, D. D. S., Dean, P. O. Box 718; or W. B. FULTON, D. D. S., M. D., Secretary, 1912 1-2 Second Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

PILES

"I suffered the tortures of the damned with protruding piles brought on by constipation with which I was afflicted for twenty years. I ran across your CASCARETS in the town of Newell, Ia., and never found anything to equal them. To-day I am entirely free from piles and feel like a new man."

C. H. KEITZ, 1411 Jones St., Sioux City, Ia.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 312

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to **CURE** Tobacco Habit.

TAG YOUR MEMORY

WITH THE FACT THAT THE

Great Red Tag * Bargain Sale

IS NOW GOING ON IN

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Shoes.

Mail orders with cash will receive prompt attention.

J. BLACH & SONS,

One Price Cash Clothiers,

1912-1914 First Ave. Birmingham, Ala.

311 North College St., Nashville, Tenn.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

Closed a Very Successful Year's Work. Changes in the Faculty.

The University of Alabama closed a successful year on the 22d of June. In all departments there were 318 matriculates, after counting off duplicates.

Three new, strong young men will occupy seats in the faculty next session. Dr. Herbert Armistead Sayre, elected to the chair of Physics and Astronomy, was born and reared in Montgomery. Some ten years ago he was graduated from the University with a brilliant record, especially in Mathematics. Three years at the Johns Hopkins gave him the degree of Ph. D. Physics and Astronomy were his leading subjects at the Hopkins. Since 1894, Dr. Sayre has been Professor of Physics and Astronomy in Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa. On his record and merits, without any influence from relatives or friends, Dr. Sayre was elected Professor of Physics and Astronomy by the trustees.

Dr. George G. Bonnell, of Syracuse, N. Y., was similarly chosen as Instructor in Roman Languages (French, Spanish and Italian). Spanish is likely to be the popular part of Dr. Bonnell's department. Dr. B. took his A. B. and A. M. at Syracuse University, devoting most of his attention in the latter course to Roman languages. He next spent a year in Spain and one in Italy in diligent study. Returning to this country he entered Johns Hopkins, and after three years' work in the same line took the degree of Ph. D. Speaking fluently Spanish, French and Italian, Dr. Bonnell can but be an acquisition to the university faculty. For many reasons Spanish is likely to be very popular, both as an elective and as a "special" subject.

Prof. A. A. Persons, elected professor of chemistry, is another Alabamian, a B. S. and M. S. of the Polytechnic at Auburn. Like Dr. Sayre, he was reared in Montgomery. For six years Prof. Persons has filled with ability the chair of chemistry in the Agricultural College at Lake City, Fla.

An Excellent Year's Work.

The University of Alabama did an excellent year's work in 1897-98. The enrollment (academic) was between 40 and 50 per cent above that of the preceding session. So was the average daily attendance. So also was the attendance at the close of the session. The finances make as good a showing. Notwithstanding sweeping reductions in the charges against cadets, amounting to $42.50 for barracks boys (from $172.50 to $130), they were cared for as well as at any previous time. This reduction left several thousand dollars in the hands of patrons of last year. At no institution in the south can there be found such facilities for instruction, and such a faculty at so small a cost, $130.50 for the session for board, lodging, fuel, lights, surgeon and laundry. Its halls will be filled as soon as these things are known.

Finely slice three large potatoes, put them into a basin with plenty of salt and pepper, a pinch of grated nutmeg and a whole egg well beaten. Add two ounces of grated cheese and nearly a half pint of boiled milk, and well mix these ingredients. Pour them into a fire-proof dish of suitable size and shape (previously rubbed with garlic), sprinkle with more grated cheese, lay some tiny pieces of butter over the top and bake in a moderate oven for at least thirty minutes. This is a most uncommon dish, but it is a delicious one. The quantities can, of course, be increased proportionately. The above suffices for three or four persons.

Chocolate Cream Pudding.

Boil four heaping tablespoonfuls grated, unsweetened chocolate in half pint water; add half cup of sugar and one tablespoonful vanilla; soak one ounce gelatine in one cup cold water fifteen minutes; remove from the fire, and when cold and beginning to thicken, pour it slowly into one pint of whipped cream, while beating constantly with an egg-beater; rinse out a two-quart mold with cold water; pour in the pudding mixture and set in a cool place. Vanilla sauce.—Put one quart of milk into a double boiler; add four tablespoonfuls sugar and one teaspoonful cornstarch; add the yolks of five eggs; place over the fire and stir till just about to boil; then instantly remove; add two teaspoonfuls vanilla extract and serve ice cold.

STATE NORMAL COLLEGE.

Valuable Information as Presented in Announcements of this Institute.

The college has two plans of instruction: "Attendance," that best suited to young people lacking both scholarship and professional training and experience; "Extension," or in absentia, largely, adapted to those who have age, experience and more or less scholarship. Tuition is $5.00 per term and incidentals same—ten weeks a term. Alabama students taking the obligation to teach pay no tuition, but incidentals merely. A nomination may be made by each senator and representative of the Alabama legislature, outside of the county in which the college is situated and outside of each county having a state educational institution for whites, to a scholarship granting special advantages, and said nomination approved by the county superintendent of education of the proper county, may be appointed by the state superintendent of education for two years, if he approves, preference being given to such candidates as appear to have the greatest worth and qualification for teachers, as indicated by the county superintendent's testimonial.

Board can be had at $8 to $10 per month, or students can rent furnished or unfurnished rooms and board themselves much less per month.

Good literary society and young people's Christian association advantages are offered. The president has many scores of calls for trained teachers annually and graduates of the college easily find situations. Young men capable to act as superintendents and principals of schools, and young ladies who can teach art or music and scholastics, too, are in great demand, by school officers asking for teachers. Scores of our students are thus located annually. Address E. R. Eldridge, President, Troy, Ala.

THE SONG OF THE SPANISH MAIN

Out in the south, when the day is done,
And the gathered winds go free,
Where golden-sanded rivers run,
Fair islands fade in the setting sun,
And the great ships stagger, one by one,
Up from the windy sea.

Out in the south, when a twilight shroud
Hangs over the ocean's rim,
Sail on sail, like a floating cloud,
Galleon, brigantine, cannon-browed,
Rich from the Indies homeward crowd,
Singing a Spanish hymn.

Out in the south, when the sun has set,
And the lightning flickers pale,
The cannon bellow their deadly threat,
The ships grind, all in a crimson sweat,
And hoarse throats call, "Have you stricken yet?"
Across the quarter-rail.

Out in the south, in the dead of night,
When I hear the thunder speak,
'Tis the Englishmen in their pride and might,
Mad with glory and blind with fight,
Locked with the Spaniards, left and right,
Fighting them cheek to cheek.

Out in the south, when the dawn's pale light,
Walks cold on the beaten shore,
And the mists of the night like clouds of fight,
Silvery violet, blinding bright,
Drift in glory from height to height,
Where the white-tailed eagles soar;

There comes a song through the salt and spray,
Blood-kin to the ocean's roar,
"All day long down Florez way
Richard Grenville stands at bay.
Come and take him if ye may!"
Then hush, forevermore.

—John Bennett, in the Chap Book.

PITH AND POINT.

"Poor Mrs. Gibbles can't hear more than half her husband says to her." "That's all right; she oughtn't to."—Chicago Record.

"Where is your fiance? I saw him come in here two hours ago." "He has been with papa, confessing his debts."—Fliegende Blætter.

Patriotic Cub—"Papa, were you born in England?" Papa—"Yes, my son." Patriotic Cub—"Say, but didn't we lick you in 1812?"—Judge.

Hicks—"I notice that Charley's wife hasn't touched the piano since she was married." Wicks—"No; the fact is she thinks the world of him."—Boston Transcript.

"You speak," said a fond mother, "about people having strength of mind, but when it comes to strength of don't mind, my son William surpasses anybody I ever knew."—Tit-Bits.

He—"Why doesn't that English girl come on deck and be wooed by the breezes, too?" She—"Her mother won't let her. She heard the captain say this was a trade wind."—Harlem Life.

"I thought your doctor told you that you'd have to get out of this climate." "He did, but I couldn't arrange my business affairs so as to be able to get away, so I had to change my doctor."—Chicago News.

Mrs. Oldham—"I see the paper says the King of Belgium has been visiting the Spanish Queen Regent incognito." Mrs. Dollyers—"Is that so? I didn't know that she had left Madrid."—Cleveland Leader.

Aunt Mary's chandelier was an object of great interest to Dorothy, who had never before seen one. On her return home she exclaimed, "I wish, mamma, we had a place for our lamps to roost on, too."—Judge.

"Pa," said the youngest of seven, "why don't you go to the war?" "I have all I can do to keep the reconcentrados in this house from starving," replied the parent, sadly.—Philadelphia North American.

The Woman Who Had Just Moved In—"The first thing we want to do is to tear down those old curtains those people have left." Her Husband—"It seems you have no reverence for the shades of the departed."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dixon—"I don't believe young Shortleigh is half as extravagant as people say he is." Hixon—"Perhaps not; but I've noticed that he has a suit of clothes for every day in the week." Dixon—"Is that so? Why, he always had the same suit on every time I met him." Hixon—"Well, that's the one."—Chicago News.

The Hammock in War.

The only difficulty about the use of the hammock by an army is in regard to its supports, and this one difficulty is not half so serious as it may seem. With a supply of hammocks available, American soldiers who have not sufficient "gumption" to find or to provide supports for them are not fit to send to Cuba to make war. With an article so vitally important to the health of the soldier as is a good hammock, properly hung, the question of supports—whether it be trees, light wooden tripods, or stakes of metal pipe or of wood—is one which must be settled for each body of troops, according to the conditions to be met. In garrison or in permanent camp it is a simple matter. On the march, through treeless country, something of wood, light enough to transport, must be provided. It is fair to assume that in all the thousands of American soldiers who will land in Cuba, there will be very few so lacking in ingenuity and resources that they will sleep on the ground because they can neither find nor make supports for their hammocks.—New York Sun.

The Volcano of the South.

It seems probable that we shall, within a few years, learn something more about the wonderful volcano, 12,000 feet high, which Sir James Ross saw, half a century ago, discharging flame and smoke amidst the vast snow and ice-fields of Victoria Land. At the Antarctic Conference of the Royal Society in London, last February, the desirability of a thorough scientific exploration of the South Polar regions was strongly urged, and still later the German Antarctic Expedition Committee at Leipsic unanimously resolved to advocate the sending of a ship toward the South Pole to explore Victoria Land and its surroundings.—Youth's Companion.

Taming Beasts by Electricity.

Lion-tamers nowadays frequently use electricity in taming their beasts. When a wild lion or tiger is to be tamed electric wires are first rigged up in the cage between the tamer and the animal. After a time the tamer turns his back and the lion invariably makes a leap at him, but, encountering the charge wires, receives a paralyzing shock sufficient to terrorize it forever.—New York World.

A Startled Mother.

From the Freeport (Ill.) Bulletin.

While busy at work in her home, Mrs. William Shay, corner of Taylor and Hancock Avenues, Freeport, Ill., was startled by hearing a noise just behind her.

Mrs. Shay Was Startled.

Turning quickly she saw creeping toward her her four-year-old daughter, Beatrice. The child moved over the floor with an effort but seemed filled with joy at finding her mother. The rest of the happening is best told in the mother's own words. She said:

"On the 28th of Sept., 1896, while in the bloom of health, Beatrice was suddenly and severely afflicted with spinal meningitis. Strong and vigorous before, in five weeks she became feeble and suffered from a paralytic stroke which twisted her head back to the side and made it impossible for her to move a limb. Her speech, however, was not affected. We called in our family doctor, one of the most experienced and successful practitioners in the city. He considered the case a very grave one. Before long little Beatrice was compelled to wear a plaster paris jacket. Prominent physicians were consulted, electric batteries were applied, but no benefit was noticed until we tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"Busy in my kitchen one afternoon I was startled by the cry of 'Mamma' from little Beatrice who was creeping towards me. I had placed her on an improvised bed in the parlor comfortably close to the fireside and given her some books and playthings. She became tired of waiting for me to come back and made up her mind to go to me, so her story, 'My Pink Pills made me walk,' which she tells everyone who comes to our house, was then for the first time verified. She has walked ever since. She has now taken about nine boxes of the pills and her pale and pinched face has been growing rosy, and her limbs gained strength day by day. She sleeps all night long now, while before taking the pills she could rest but a few hours at a time." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all druggists.

UNCLE SAM'S DOMAIN.

With All His Extravagance He Still Owns Over 600,000,000 Acres.

The idea that Uncle Sam is at present a landless old fellow has generally taken possession of the people throughout the country. This, however, is a great mistake. He still has land enough to give each one of his 73,000,000 children a nice little homestead of eight acres each and still have a ranch of over 16,000,000 acres left. In other words, your dear old uncle still owns something over 600,000,000 acres, distributed as follows throughout the various States and Territories:

Alabama, 532,339 acres; Arizona, 54,400,211 acres; Arkansas, 3,922,042 acres; California, 43,841,044 acres; Colorado, 4,037,204 acres; Florida, 1,797,662 acres; Idaho, 45,962,855 acres; Kansas, 1,046,589 acres; Louisiana, 845,020 acres; Michigan, 522,431 acres; Minnesota, 6,240,049 acres; Mississippi, 41,441,220 acres; Missouri, 497,764 acres; Montana, 71,432,917 acres; Nebraska, 10,669,333 acres; Nevada, 61,578,586 acres; New Mexico, 56,983,047 acres; North Dakota, 21,385,293 acres; Oklahoma, 8,105,238 acres; Oregon, 35,892,318 acres; South Dakota, 13,250,718 acres; Utah, 44,207,270 acres; Washington, 17,958,536 acres; Wisconsin, 454,107 acres; Wyoming, 49,341,588 acres, and Alaska, 309,529,600 acres.

About one-half this vast amount of land lies, it will be seen, in Alaska, and it is very certain that this will never be available for homestead purposes, but for mining purposes its value in gold coin may prove to be even greater than though it were arable. The larger part of the balance lies in fertile and productive States, and is all subject to homestead laws.

Those who want homes should avail themselves of the more than liberal homestead laws of the United States. This is the place for the surplus labor.—St. Louis Star.

Tommy, aged 5, was teasing his mother for something to eat, but was told that he must wait until dinner was served. He was silent a few minutes and then said: "I jest honestly believe, mamma, that you are my stepmother."

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Carmen Sylva is not the only royal poetess. The empress of Japan also cultivates the muse and has dedicated a volume of poems to her husband.

A regularly organized system of relieving poverty has been in vogue in China for more than 2,000 years. It is said that an organized system of charity prevailed among the Egyptians 2,500 years B. C.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

George Ebers, the Munich Egyptologist and novelist, is seriously ill at his ville in Tutzing, on Lake Starnberg, near Munich. He is 62 years old.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co. Chicago or New York.

Spain, having lost control of her sugar-producing colonies, has sent delegates to the conference on the abolition of sugar bounties, being held at Brussels.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

"Ben" Clark, who was chief of scouts for General Custer in the campaign which ended so tragically at the Little Big Horn many years ago, is now train master and Indian interpreter at Fort Reno, Oklahoma. He is a soldierly-looking man, robust and erect.

The good man's life is like the spark that is brightest at the close.

Nothing is so pleasing or so horrid as the music of your own harp.

The devil makes his visits when the temperature is at blood-heat.

The moral training of the little child is the future hope of the nation.

Earth has no brighter blossom than the little child smiling through rags.

Fashion rules the largest empire and collects her tax in gold and blood.

An hour of careful thinking is worth more than ten of careless talking.

Fighting for a creed is carnality; contending for the faith is spirituality.

The testimony of a good conscience is worth more than all the flattery in the world.

There is always a commotion when the preacher takes aim at the sinners on the front seats.

One reason why there are so many pennies in every collection is because we have no smaller coin.

Your most troublesome child is no more disobedient, stubborn or obtuse than are you with your Father.

"Yours Truly."

The habits of people in signing letters are receiving some attention, and interesting conclusions are drawn from a study of the different ways writers subscribe themselves. The curt "Yours" and "Yours truly" are found not only in business letters, but in personal notes as well, for there are plenty of correspondents who don't believe in gush, and who think that "Yours truly" or "sincerely" means about all they wish to convey. Opposed to these sensible and essentially practical persons is that class of writers made up usually of young and enthusiastic individuals, as a rule of the gentle sex, who throw words about as carelessly on paper as they do in conversation. The use of the word love by such people is a distressing sign of emotional weakness, or carelessness, or of insincerity, and possibly arises from the same impulse that prompts women to kiss each other indiscriminately. One Boston girl, who is quoted by the Journal, has taken her own stand in the matter, and at the risk of being considered "cold" and "thoroughly Boston" she sticks to it. In her childhood she was taught to sign "affectionately yours" to her far-away greataunts and second cousins, some of whom she had never seen, but all of whom she tried to like, because of the claims of kindred, and the word "affectionately" came to mean to her nothing at all except polite and necessary fiction. So she signs "affectionately" to people she is supposed to be conventionally fond of, and when she says anything more she means it. She thoroughly approves of "Cordially yours," and this, by the way, is seen more and more frequently now in notes between acquaintances who are on distinctly friendly or cordial terms. After all, "Your friend," when it can be used truthfully, is a simple and satisfactory way of ending friendly letters. Some people have the habit of not prefacing their names with any set form of words at the end of letters. They stop when they get through, and write their signatures without any frills.

A phonograph is being made for use at the Paris exposition of 1900 which is expected to be of sufficient dimensions to be heard by 10,000 persons.

COULD NOT SLEEP.

Mrs. Pinkham Relieved Her of All Her Troubles.

Mrs. MADGE BABCOCK, 176 Second St., Grand Rapids, Mich., had ovarian trouble with its attendant aches and pains, now she is well. Here are her own words:

"Your Vegetable Compound has made me feel like a new person. Before I began taking it I was all run down, felt tired and sleepy most of the time, had pains in my back and side, and such terrible headaches all the time, and could not sleep well nights. I also had ovarian trouble. Through the advice of a friend I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and since taking it all troubles have gone. My monthly sickness used to be so painful, but have not had the slightest pain since taking your medicine. I cannot praise your Vegetable Compound too much. My husband and friends see such a change in me. I look so much better and have some color in my face."

Mrs. Pinkham invites women who are ill to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice, which is freely offered.

Situations Guaranteed and student's railroad fare paid. The largest and best schools in the South.

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Maybe the grocer is "just out of Ivory Soap but has another just as good." No other soap is just as good. Insist that he get Ivory Soap for you.

A WORD OF WARNING.—There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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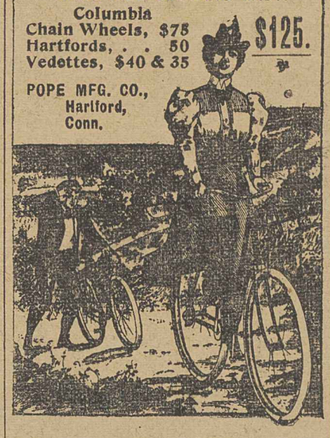

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Am. N. U. No. 28, 1898.

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GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1898.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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Positive cure for all *Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance.* No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, Ltd., Bellevue Institute of Medicine, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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BEARING-DOWN pains and symptoms of a like nature are forerunners of the most distressing and also the most common of female diseases, Whites and Falling of the Womb. Whites is often the result of neglect, and when permitted to continue frequently causes inflammation of the womb, the ligaments are weakened and relaxed and Falling of the Womb and other complications arise, producing general debility and undermining the health. These loathesome and weakening diseases will be cured and the entire female system built up if a few bottles of the great female tonic

Gerstle's Female Panacea TRADE (G. F. P.) MARK

Are taken regularly as directed. Remove any biliousness, indigestion or constipation with St. Joseph's Liver Regulator.

I HAVE BEEN CONFINED TO MY BED 17 MONTHS With falling of the womb and ulcers of the same. I have been treated by two physicians but they did me no good. I have tried many kinds of medicines and I find that Gerstle's Female Panacea benefits me more than all other treatment. I shall continue its use, for I wish to recover my health. I have used only one bottle and am better already.

SUSAN E. DAVIS, Imboden, Ark.

L. GERSTLE & CO., Proprietors, Chattanooga, Tenn.

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ACTUAL SIZE.

ONLY 50c.

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THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. VII. COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898. NO. 7.

SPAIN SURRENDERS SANTIAGO ON TERMS OFFERED BY SHAFTER.

General Toral Agrees to Give Up the Whole of Eastern Cuba on Condition That His Men Be Sent Back to Spain.

OUR TERMS ACCEPTED.

Spaniards Saw the Futility of Longer Holding Out and Yielded to the American Army.

There Will Be no More Fighting at Santiago, and no More Fighting in Cuba Until the Fall, if Then—The Surrender of Santiago is Said to Mean That Spain Will Now Sue For Peace, and Make the Best Terms She Can—Our Army Will Be Withdrawn as Rapidly as Possible—Shafter to Be Military Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Santiago has surrendered. Its fall, added to our marvelous victory, which resulted in the annihilation of practically two-thirds of Spain's navy, has caused all official Washington to feel well satisfied with the progress of the war.

Indeed, more than this may be said. The President and all of his official advisers regarded the fall of Santiago as a climax to a series of Spanish defeats which will bring about an early peace.

The story of the surrender of Santiago is thus told in an official despatch received from General Miles:

"PLAYA, Cuba.

"SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

"BEFORE SANTIAGO, July 14.—General Toral formally surrendered the troops of his army—troops and division of Santiago—on the terms and understanding that his troops shall be returned to Spain. General Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of surrender.

"This is very gratifying, and General Shafter and the officers and men of his command are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming the almost insuperable obstacles which they encountered.

"A portion of the army has been infected with yellow fever, and efforts will be made to separate those who are infected and those free from it, and to keep those who are still on board ship separated from those on shore. Arrangements will be immediately made for carrying out further instructions of the President and yourself.

"NELSON A. MILES,

"Major-General of the Army."

Adjutant-General Corbin earlier in the day received the following from Playa del Este:

"ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

"Have just returned from interview with General Toral. He agrees to surrender upon the basis of being returned to Spain. This proposition embraces all of Eastern Cuba from Asseraderos, on the south, to Sagua, on the north, via Palma, with practically the Fourth Army Corps. Commissioners meet this afternoon at half-past two to definitely arrange the terms.

"W. R. SHAFTER, Major-General."

CATHEDRAL STREET, SANTIAGO.

Although the Spanish troops under General Toral are to be sent back to Spain, they are to go as prisoners of war, and in this light the authorities consider that the surrender is to all intents and purposes unconditional and in every sense a complete victory for the American troops.

That it has been accomplished without additional bloodshed is a matter of intense satisfaction to the President. Determined as he was that the city must be assaulted from the land and sea until the enemy had been forced to surrender, the President expressed his great satisfaction at the happy outcome which averted the necessity for carrying out the instructions of the military and naval commanders, which would undoubtedly have involved a serious loss of life among our own forces, as well as with the enemy.

Until word was received that the surrender had actually taken place there was a great deal of uneasiness and concern among the officials of the administration. It was feared that the Spanish general was bartering for further delay, and that the assault upon the city would be necessary in the end.

With the yellow fever increasing among the troops in the trenches the President was desirous that the end should come at once, so the troops could be removed to healthful points and those already stricken with the dreaded disease isolated and quarantined.

The first official announcement was received about half-past two o'clock p. m. in the brief despatch from General Shafter. The President was the first to be made acquainted with its contents. He was at the time having luncheon with Mrs. McKinley, to whom he read the despatch aloud, and immediately sent for Secretary Alger and Assistant Secretary Corbin to discuss the plans for sending away the Spanish prisoners.

There was not much to be done at this end of the line as to details of the surrender. "This is a matter," General Corbin said after leaving the President, "to be arranged by General Shafter, or rather by the Commissioners appointed under the terms already agreed upon. Now that the main question of the surrender has been settled the only thing necessary to be done is to agree upon certain details as to where the Spanish troops shall surrender—whether in town or whether they shall be marched out on the plains and there lay down their arms."

Among other points to be settled before General Shafter occupied the city were those relating to the destruction or removal of mines and other dangerous obstacles in the ports, and garrisoning of the city, the disposition of the surrenbered army, etc. All these questions involved deliberation.

It is estimated that there are 10,000 Spanish regulars in Santiago, and perhaps 6000 regulars in the jurisdiction of Toral's army corps. The War Department practically decided to employ British vessels to send Toral's army home. Colonel Hecker, purchasing agent of the War Department, went to New York immediately after the surrender and made arrangements there to engage ships to send the prisoners home.

Under the terms of the surrender General Shafter obtains possession of something more than a third of the province of Santiago, including the military jurisdiction of the Fourth Corps of the Spanish Army. It does not embrace the important towns of Manzanillo and Holguin, where there are many Spanish troops, nor the 6000 men of General Pando's corps, who left Manzanillo to succor Santiago, but failed to reach their destination. The boundaries of the territory surrendered begin at Asseraderos, a town near the coast, about twenty miles west of Santiago; thence to the town of Palma, a little east of north of Asseraderos, and about twenty-two miles distant; thence northeast to Sagua de Tanamo, on the north coast, a town at the head of the Surgedero, or anchorage at that name, and almost directly north of Guantanamo.

Until the American forces leave Santiago province, Major-General Shafter will be the Military Governor of the area surrendered. The Cuban refugees from Santiago city elected General Castillo of the insurgent army Governor of the province, but if he assumes the duties of that office they will be distinct from that of General Shafter, who will assert absolute control over the conquered territory. It is not the intention of the administration to place the Cubans in control of Santiago at this stage.

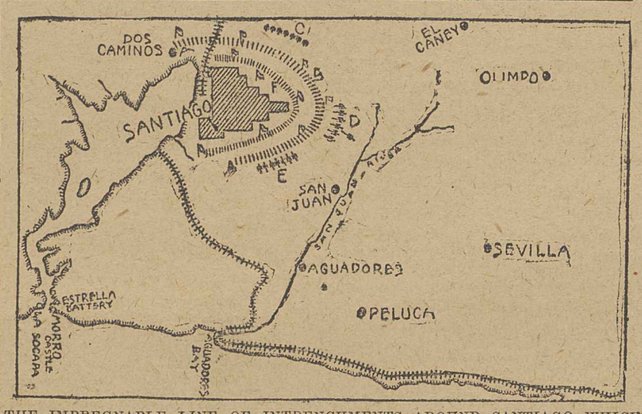
It is understood that all of the troops now on transports and en route to Santiago will be kept aboard ship without landing at Santiago until the Porto Rican army has been ordered to move.

General Fitzhugh Lee will go to Porto Rico instead of Havana as originally intended.

The siege of Santiago lasted two weeks, and was remarkable in many respects, and in none more than the heavy percentage of loss through death, wounds or sickness of the soldiers and sailors engaged on both sides.

Looking back over the record of these two weeks it is seen that a great ironclad squadron has been destroyed, that nearly a thousand Spanish sailors have been drowned or killed by shell and flame, and that an untold number of Spanish soldiers have died in the trenches of Santiago.

On the other hand, about 250 American soldiers have been killed, and in round numbers 2000 more have been sent to the hospitals from wounds, fevers and other ailments.



THE IMPREGNABLE LINE OF INTRENCHMENTS AROUND SANTIAGO WHICH FORCED TORAL TO CAPITULATE.

A—Our right flank extended to the bay at Dos Caminos, completely hemming in the city on the north. General Ludlow, with the First Illinois, the Eighth Ohio and the First District of Columbia and a large number of Cubans held our line to the north and northwest of the city.

B—Our line of investment, in some parts only 1200 feet from the Spanish intrenchments.

C—Our mortar batteries, to the right of the centre.

D—General Randolph's field artillery and the dynamite gun, with the rough riders in the centre of our line.

E—Batteries of light artillery on the left, under command of Captains Capron, Grimes, Best and Parkhurst.

F—Spanish line of defense outside the city wall.

H—The railroad which we hold from the sea to its terminus on the bay, thus completing the investment of the city on the land side.

ARRANGING SURRENDER.

Our Generals Convinced Toral That He Had No Chance.

GENERAL WHEELER'S HEADQUARTERS, before Santiago de Cuba, by way of Kingston, Jamaica—(By Cable).—White flags fluttered over the opposing lines while the negotiations for the surrender of Santiago were proceeding. The final personal interview with the Spanish Commander-in-Chief was held at 9 a. m. on the day of capitulation.

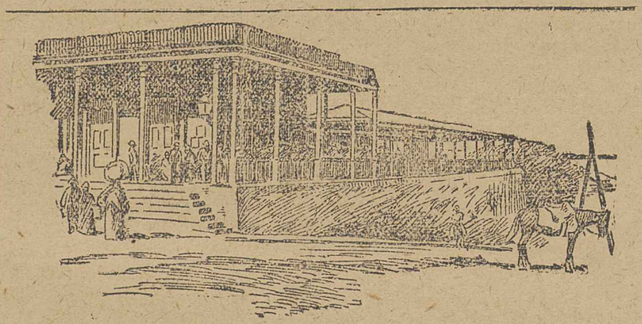
At about 9 o'clock General Miles, General Shafter, General Wheeler, General Gilmour, Colonel Morse, Captain Wiley and Colonel Mestre rode up, passed over our intrenchments and went down into the valley beyond. They were met by General Toral and his chief of staff under a spreading mango tree, at the bottom of the valley, about halfway between the pines. The interview that followed lasted almost an hour.

The situation was placed frankly before General Toral, and to him was offered the alternative of being sent home with his garrison, or leaving Santiago province. The only condition imposed was that he should not destroy the existing fortifications and should leave his arms behind. This latter condition the Spanish General, who does not speak English, explained, through his interpreter, was impossible.

Without saying so in words, General Miles said the tenor of General Toral's remarks all betrayed his realization that he could not hold out long. When General Shafter explained that our reinforcements were coming up; that he was completely surrounded, and that new batteries were being posted, General Toral simply shrugged his shoulders.

"I am but a subordinate," said he; "and I obey my Government. If it is necessary we can die at our posts."

General Toral is a man sixty years of age, with a strong, rugged face and fine, soldierly bearing. His brave words inspired a feeling of respect and admiration in the hearts of his adversaries. Nevertheless, the Spanish General's anxiety to avoid further sacrifice of life in his command was manifest. Convinced that his position was hopeless, General Toral at the conclusion of the interview acceded to the American terms and the siege of Santiago was over.



SANTIAGO'S TOWN HALL AND MARKET PLACE

Toral's Strength and Loss.

LONDON (By Cable).—The Madrid correspondent of a London paper says:

"General Toral cables that the losses of the last few days before his capitulation were four hundred killed, wounded and taken prisoners. He said that he had twelve thousand troops left in fit condition."

A Rebellion in China.

Owing to the defeat of the Imperial troops, near Woo-Chow, China, a thousand picked braves have been dispatched there, convoyed by two gunboats. The Prefect of Woo-Chow reported the Imperial losses to be over 1500 killed. The rebels declare their intention to overthrow the Manchu rule.

Spain Waiting to Know Our Demands.

A Madrid dispatch to a London paper says that the peace feeling is growing in Spain and that the Government is only waiting for authentic information as to what America will demand.

American Registry For Fifty-Three Vessels

The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States will give American registry to fifty-three vessels. Of these twenty-four are steamers, four full-rigged ships, ten barks, and seventeen schooners. Most of the steamers are now engaged in the inter-island trade.

Thanksgiving For Victories.

Services of thanksgiving for victories and prayer for the speedy return of peace were held in the churches throughout the country, in accordance with President McKinley's proclamation.

A Fighting Parson.

The Rev. Dwight Galloupe, of Newark, N. J., appointed a chaplain in the regular army in May, tore the Red Cross off his arm at the battle of July 1-2 at Santiago, seized a gun and used it. He is now being treated at Fort McPherson Hospital for a wound caused by an exploding shell.

Dons' Terrible Revenge.

Dr. Steiner, a physician well known in Springfield, Ohio, writes from Spain that pigs there are decorated with American flags and tortured, this pastime having become popular in the provincial towns.

WANT TO CARRY THE ARMS.

The Government Will Grant No Concessions Beyond Transporting Troops to Spain.

WASHINGTON.—After an extended conference with the president Friday night, at which three other members of the cabinet were present, Secretary Alger said: "The Spaniards at Santiago are prepared to surrender, but they want to carry their arms. We have determined to grant no such concession nor any concession except the generosity of this government to transport them to Spain."

Secretary Alger was asked if it was not the expectation that when it was known that no other terms would be granted the surrender would take place and replied that such was the case. In any event no other concession would be afforded by this government. It was nearly 1 o'clock when the conference at the white house adjourned. Besides Secretary Alger there was present Secretaries Bliss, Wilson and Emery Smith.

In accordance with the decision reached at the conference with the president he sent instructions to Shafter that nothing but unconditional surrender by General Toral would be satisfactory to this government.

In Shafter's last dispatch no fear is felt that the negotiations for the surrender of the forces in Santiago city will not be prosecuted to a successful conclusion. General Toral, it is known, at first insisted that his men should be permitted to carry their arms with them to Spain. This concession General Shafter declined to grant. Toral has modified his demand regarding the arms and has presented a petition that the arms taken from his men be returned to Spain with the troops.

The unusual delay which has puzzled the war officials is accounted for by the difficulty by which General Toral is in in surrendering that part of the forces in his command which are not in the city of Santiago. General Shafter estimates that there are from 10,000 to 12,000 men in Santiago and nearly as many more in the province outside of Santiago. It is believed that the delay in the negotiations is made necessary to secure the surrender of outlying detachments.

TO EMPHASIZE DEMANDS.

The Italian Fleet Nearing Colombia to Enforce an Award.

The state department has been informed that the Italian squadron, under Admiral Candani, has reached Colombian waters preparatory to making a demand on the republic of Colombia for the immediate payment of $250,000 awarded by President Cleveland to Ernesto Cerruti, an Italian citizen. The department has been officially advised that the admiral's instructions are confined to making a "complete and speedy settlement" of the award by the president of the United States. His instructions do not go to the extent of directing him to seize the custom house at Carthagena, as was first reported.

Admiral Candani, it is stated, has been instructed to await the opening of the Colombian congress at Bogota on July 20 before taking any definite action with reference to enforcing the Cerruti claim.

TO PRESEVE THE CHURCH.

The Pope Turns to America to Obtain All Possible Favors For the Church.

ROME (Special.)—The pope, apparently in despair of doing much for Spain, is now giving his attention to the preservation of Catholic church interests in the lost colonies. On receipt of a telegram from the queen regent announcing the surrender of Santiago, the pope summoned his credentials for a conference on the policy of the vatican pending negotiations for peace. It was decided that the efforts of the pope will be confined to giving assurances of the continuance of the religious orders and the maintenance of their privileges in Cuba and elsewhere. He will send instructions to Cardinal Martinelli to obtain from the United States all possible favors for the Catholic church.

Carlists Causing Anxiety.

Senor Sagasta declares that he is wholly without information from Santiago, owing to the interruption of cable communication between Spain and Cuba. The movements of the Carlists are causing increased anxiety.

Havana People Expect Peace.

A dispatch received at Madrid from Havana says a great change in public opinion has taken place in that city, and peace is expected in a few days. There is rejoicing over the prospects. Blanco, alone dissatisfied with the situation, is advocating further Spanish sacrifices. The condition of affairs, the dispatch says, renders ultimate Spanish success impossible.

Powers Want a Hand in Disposition.

It is reported that the powers intend to have a hand in settling the future of the Philippines, and that Germany will insist that the United States shall not retain the islands.

Lieutenant Blandin Dead.

Lieut. J. J. Blandin, who was officer of the deck on the Maine when she was destroyed in Havana harbor, died in Baltimore Saturday. His death was the result of the shock to his nervous system sustained on the fatal night of the explosion.

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READY TO SUE FOR PEACE.

Spain Has Issued a Royal Decree Suspending Rights of Citizens

IN ORDER TO SUPPRESS ANY REBELLION.

Senor Sagasta Anxious for Peace, But Says "It Must Be an Honorable Peace, Such as Spain Deserves"—Loss of the Fleet Is Felt.

MADRID.—(Special.)—The Official Gazette Friday published a royal decree temporarily suspending throughout the Spanish peninsula the rights of individuals, as guaranteed by the constitution.

The decree adds that the government will render an account to parliament of the use it may make of the measure.

The publication of the decree is generally accepted as being convincing proof that Spain is now ready to sue for peace, and that negotiations to that effect are actually in progress.

The government wishes to have full power to suppress any evidences of discontent or rebellion whenever they appear. The Carlists are furious and are sure to attempt to create trouble.

One minister expressed the conviction that official overtures for peace will be made immediately, and that Spain has drawn up conditions for peace which offer a basis for negotiations.

Premier Sagasta is quoted as saying that Spain wants peace, but that "it must be an honorable peace, as Spain deserves." "The army," the premier is said to have added, "is anxious to resist to the last, but the government cannot consent to such a useless sacrifice. Had we our fleet the situation would be very different."

Spain Appeals to England.

LONDON.—Spain's latest desperate appeal is to England. Recognizing the useless of an attempt at intervention by any of the continental powers, she turns to London. She is reported to be sounding the foreign office with delicate diplomacy, in the hope that the friendship between England and the United States will help her out of the humiliation of begging for peace on bended knees before Uncle Sam.

There is, however, not one chance in a thousand of England helping Spain. The English government has shown absolutely no sympathy with Sagasta's policy, and public opinion is all against Spanish pretensions. The action of the German fleet in the Philippines is closely watched by England.

To at Once Sue for Peace.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says: The government has definitely decided to open peace negotiations without delay, proposing as a basis the renunciation of all rights over Cuba and the immediate discussion of any other "reasonable proposition" the United States may make. It is asserted that M. Cambron, the French ambassador at Washington, and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, British ambassador at Madrid, are acting, respectively, on behalf of and America in the conduct of inquiries which at present are quite informal.

Duke Almdovar de Rio, minister of foreign affairs, and Senor Gamazo, minister of public instructions and public works, have been appointed by the government to conduct the negotiations. Senor Gamazo said to a newspaper correspondent: "I cannot talk on the subject, as any indiscretion might spoil the work and create difficulties."

No suspension of arms will precede the negotiations because the scarcity of food in Cuba would cause the armistice to operate disadvantageously to the Spaniards, who might consume their remaining stores during its continuance. In any event the government is absolutely decided on peace.

Martial Law Declared at Skaguay.

Martial law has been declared in Skaguay as a result of the killing of "Soapy" Smith, a notorious gambler, and the subsequent arrest of several members of his gang. Bowers, one of the ring leaders, had stolen $2,700 from a newly returned Dawson City miner.

Tank Steamer Bought.

The British tank steamer Luciline, now at Philadelphia, has been bought by the government to carry water to Cuba and elsewhere. The price paid is said to be $200,000. The Lucilene was launched five years ago at Stockton, England, and is built of iron and steel. She can carry 1,000,000 gallons of water.

Big Cut in Wages.

The American Steel and Wire Company, of Cleveland, O., which controls fourteen of the largest wire and rod mills in the country, has posted notices in the American mill here notifying the fine wire drawers of a reduction of 33⅓ per cent in wages.

President Congratulates.

On receipt of General Shafter's official notice of the surrender of Santiago the president sent a message of thanks to the army. He congratulates all on the great and wonderful triumphs of our arms over the grim foe of tropical heat and obstacles.

Much Klondyke Gold.

The steamer City of Seattle, from Cottage City, arrived from Alaska for Seattle with thirty-six or thirty-eight miners, bringing over a million and a quarter dollars in gold and in drafts.

DESIRES OF THE PEOPLE

Will Influence the President as to Terms of Peace With Spain.

WASHINGTON.—The statement attributed to Premier Sagasta that Spain had been making extra official inquiries to learn what terms the United States might expect as a basis for peace, failed of confirmation to this extent.

Without assuming to speak for him in a matter of this importance it is gathered from high members of the administration that the president himself is disposed to be moderate in his demands, and while securing all that he feels that the United States is fairly entitled to exact from a nation in Spain's distressed condition, he is not disposed to embark in a world-conquering enterprise and insist upon the retention of remote territory that would be unserviceable to us. In other words, unless there is an overwhelming demand on the part of the American people for the adoption of such a course, it is not believed that the president as a finality would insist that Spain abandon all of her colonies. While the proposition is tenable, it is felt that as a minimum demand he will be content with the acquisition of Porto Rico, an admission of independence of Cuba, a coaling station in the Philippines with provision for some kind of protectorate over the island and a moderate indemnity.

GREAT SUFFERING IN HAVANA.

A Mob of 10,000 Clamored for Food Before Blanco's Residence.

PORT DE FRANCE, MARTINIQUE.—The steamship Bergin, with 480 refugees from Havana, has arrived here. The vessel was quarantined. The refugees tell terrible tales of mob violence in Havana. July 3 a mob of 10,000 people clamored in front of General Blanco's palace for food. The governor-general made a speech, assuring them that food was coming. This quieted the crowd for the time being, but violence broke out later, when the news of Admiral Cervera's defeat became known.

The refugees say the situation in the city is desperate. The city is on the verge of starvation. There is absolutely no bread in the city, and fresh meat has not been had for fifteen days. Life is not safe in the capital. The feeling of unrest is spreading. An uprising and general massacre may take place at any moment.

YELLOW FEVER AT SANTIAGO.

There Are Probably Four Hundred Cases Among Our Troops.

Although Santiago has surrendered, it is not thought here that the city can be occupied for months. The major part of our troops will be removed from the vicinity as soon as possible, owing to the large amount of sickness existing. It is no longer denied that yellow fever is prevalent and has claimed many victims. There are probably now 400 cases among our troops. Dr. Guiteras, the yellow fever authority, has returned to the United States, leaving Dr. W. Parker in charge. All the buildings at Siboney have been burned, and strenuous efforts are being made to stamp out the infection. Well defined and suspicious cases are being isolated.

$10,000,000 IN GOLD DUST

Is Said to Be on the Way From the Klondike.

A further contribution of $250,000 in gold and drafts to swell the Klondike treasure receipts has arrived at Victoria, B. C., on the City of Seattle, five hours behind the Cottage City. The fortune winners on board were Edward Bevin, a four years' resident of the Klondike; F. A. Raney, Captain Holmes, George Holmes, Devine and Habernal, of Seattle, and ten others. Raney, as spokesman of the party, says $10,000,000 in dust is outbound by the lower river boats, while the party of which he is a member brought a quarter of a ton of nuggets and dust with them.

Toral Surrendered on His Responsibility.

Premier Sagasta declares that neither government in Cuba has intervened in the negotiations for the surrender of Santiago de Cuba. He adds that the surrender came within the province of General Toral and under his responsibility, and the general simply announced that the garrison had capitulated.

Subscribed Six Times Over.

The subscriptions to the new 3 per cent war loan of $200,000,000, which closed last week, including the offers made by syndicates, will amount to $1,200,000,000, or six times the amount of the issue. The subscriptions represented by checks or other forms of payment, it is estimated, will aggregate about $750,000,000, or three and three-fourths times the amount of the issue.

Three Children Burned to Death.

E. J. Allen's farm house, near Junction City, Kan., burned Saturday and three children under 6 years of age burned to death.

TO TAKE CAROLINES.

The Monterey Will Bag Them on Her Way to the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Advices from Honolulu indicate that the coast defense vessel Monterey will take possession of the Caroline Islands before reaching Manila. When in Honolulu harbor Commander Lentze, of the Monterey, borrowed charts of the Carolines from Captain Bray, of the missionary bark Morning Star, and also consulted with that navigator regarding the harbors of those islands.

PORTO RICO INVASION NEXT

The President Proposes to "Strike While the Iron is Hot."

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE

Arrangements for the Porto Rico Expedition Being Planned—Gen. Miles Will Command the Forces Against San Juan—Watson's Expedition.

WASHINGTON.—(Special.)—An important conference was held at the white house Sunday night, the participants being besides President McKinley, Secretary Long, Admiral Sicard and Captain Mahan, of the war board. Adjutant General Corbin was present during a part of the deliberations.

The happy conclusion of the campaign against Santiago affords the president and his advisers intense satisfaction, but no disposition is manifested to let the war rest for a moment. Even before the details of the Santiago campaign have been cleared away, the expedition against Porto Rico absorbs the attention of the president. He fully realizes that war can be prosecuted to a speedy and successful issue only by pressing the advantages already gained; and as one of the officials put it: "The president proposes to strike while the iron is hot."

Arrangements for the Porto Rico expedition were under discussion by the president and the war board. It may be two or three days before the details of the new invasion is worked out, but it is probable that before the end of the present week the military forces will have effected a landing near San Juan.

No definite decision has been reached as yet as to the strength and personnel of the invading forces. For a time it was supposed that few if any of the troops now under General Shafter's command at Santiago would be sent to Porto Rico, but it is known now that at least a portion of Shafter's command will be in the new expedition. General Brooke, who is scheduled to go to Porto Rico, desired to take with him the troops which constitute his corps at Chickamauga, but it has been determined not to send that corps in its entirety. It is believed by the war officials that not so many men will be needed in addition to the number to be sent from Cuba and only a part of General Brooke's corps will form, therefore, that part of the Porto Rican expedition which is to be sent directly from the United States.

It is understood that General Miles, who is to have general command of the operations in Porto Rico, will not return to the United States, but will proceed directly to the point near San Juan with such of the forces now at Santiago as will form a part of the expedition.

General Miles Preparing to Leave.

PLAYA DEL ESTE.—At 9 o'clock Sunday morning, the hour of the formal surrender of the 10,000 Spanish troops at Santiago and the 10,000 others in the district of eastern Cuba, which the Spanish have agreed to evacute, the Spanish flag was lowered from Moro Castle.

Steam launches from the New York, Brooklyn and Vixen entered the harbor and examined the batteries, the wrecks of the Merrimac and the sunken Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes and the torpedo firing station. They discovered six Spanish merchant steamers and one small gunboat in the harbor, and a prize crew was placed upon the latter.

In the afternoon the torpedoes were taken up or exploded, after which the Red Cross steamer State of Texas entered to give assistance to the sick and wounded in the city. The warships may not enter the harbor for several days, probably not until after the arrangements have been made for transporting the Spanish prisoners to Spain. Nearly all of the American men-of-war are now in Guantanamo bay.

Watson's squadron is preparing to go to Spain and several vessels are preparing for the expedition to Porto Rico.

The auxiliary cruiser Yale, with General Miles, will probably leave for Porto Rico in the course of a day or two. General Miles says a sufficient force will be sent to the island at once to take and hold it.

Arms Delivered to General Shafter.

Adjutant-General Corbin made public the following dispatch from Shafter Sunday: "My ordnance officers report about 7,000 rifles turned in today and 600,000 cartridges. At the mouth of the harbor there are a number of fine modern guns about 6-inch, also two batteries of mountain guns, together with a saluting battery of fifteen old bronze guns. Disarming and turning in will go on tomorrow. List of prisoners not yet taken."

Major-General Brooke is in Washington, where he was called for consultation relative to the Porto Rico expedition.

"Peace is Assured."

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times says: "Despite official denials, I have the best authority for saying that peace is assured. It is beyond doubt that the main points have been agreed upon with the Washington authorities. It is agreed that Spain will evacuate Cuba, the Americans agreeing to transport the Spaniards back to Spain."

Saturday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $245,173,950; gold reserve. $179,243,342.

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COLUMBIANA, JULY 21, 1898.

POPULIST STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
G. B. DEANS,
of Shelby.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
J. M. WHITEHEAD,
of Butler.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
THOMAS B. MAXWELL,
of Tuscaloosa.

FOR AUDITOR,
JAMES G. DAKE,
of Chilton.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
A. J. HEARN,
of Choctaw.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE,
LIT REESE,
of Lowndes.

FOR TREASURER,
W. B. KILLEBREW,
of Dale.

FOR CHANCELLOR,
H. R. GOLSON,
of Elmore.

FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE, OF THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,
GEORGE W. PARSONS,
of Talladega.

POPULIST COUNTY TICKET.

FOR PROBATE JUDGE
A. P. LONGSHORE.

FOR CIRCUIT CLERK
J. P. PEARSON.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION
EUGENE WILLIAMS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE
W. H. STURDIVANT.

FOR COMMISSIONER, SECOND DISTRICT
W. N. GILBERT.

FOR COMMISSIONER, FOURTH DISTRICT
JOHN T. GLAZE.

This paper has been endorsed by the Executive and Campaign Committees.

Victory is in sight.

Work boys, we have them snowed under.

Let the fight continue all along the line.

Judge McMillan is on his explaining tour.

We have them beat, it is only a matter of majority now.

If you want to be disfranchised, vote for McMillan and his gang.

Hon. Louis E. Parsons will address the people at Columbiana on July 30.

Vote for Deans and the rest of the ticket, and do your duty and victory is ours.

When it was said that figures didn't lie, the Chronicle was not once thought of.

We stand a good chance of electing our State ticket, so every man go to work and let's do it.

The Judge is a regular walloper. He is a gold bug at some places and a free silver man at others.

Ask McMillan if he is not in favor of a constitutional convention to disfranchise the uneducated?

When they tell you to vote their ticket, ask them if they are in favor of a constitutional convention?

If the reformers will vote the Democratic ticket they are good men, but they will not do for returning officers.

Judge McMillan told the people a few years ago that Longshore was advocating anarchyism. Now he goes around saying there is no difference in them.

The ballot box stuffers will deny that they are for a constitutional convention, but when they get the majority in the legislature you can not help yourself.

Some men will try to make you vote the Democratic ticket because they have you under a mortgage, remember if they will try to control you with that little power, what will they do when they pass the constitutional convention.

Let every laboring man go to the polls on August the first and do his whole duty. Lets down Democracy forever.

The Chronicle is in favor of an educational qualification, and what it says McMillan says, also as it is the mouth piece of the Judge.

If you have any personal differences with either candidate on the ticket, lay them down, you are not voting for men, it is principles.

The Chronicle is devoting a good deal of space to explaining why Judge McMillan required such excessive bonds from Tallant and Robertson.

When a man tells you he will close down on you if you do not vote the Democratic ticket. Be a man, tell him to do it, he will do it in the end any way.

If a merchant has a mortgage on you he has no power to control your vote. You pay him for his goods and you are doing him just as much a favor as he is you.

Spain fought for a compromise, and America for an unconditional surrender, but we are fighting for fair elections and the free coinage of both gold and silver.

Mr. Gist, the editor of the Chronicle, has had ignorance on the brain ever since he has been editor of that paper. It may be that is all the big word he knows.

Reformers go to the polls on the first Monday in August and do your duty. Vote the ticket from Governor to Commissioner, your liberty depends on your vote.

The Postoffice Department has recognized our paper as being the true Advocate. Hereafter we hope our patrons will get their paper regular through the postoffice.

Judge McMillan says in his speeches that he is not afraid to meet Mr. Longshore, that is, perhaps true, it is not Longshore he is afraid of, it is his record and that of his party.

The Democratic council passed on last Saturday a stock law, preventing hogs from runing at large in one mile of the court house. This is another Democratic measure passed in the interest of the rich and against the poor man.

-Don't be deceived into voting the Democratic ticket. They will pay you money and tell you all kind of sweet tales to get your vote, knowing that they will not have to buy you any more. They will pass a bill for a constitutional convention.

The Democrats now claim to be in favor of equal rights to all, then why was it that Mr. McGowan carried the jury box around under his arm for some time, refusing to put a motion to empty the jury box and refill the same. Why was it? Was it not because the jury box contained but few Populist and Republicans.

Remember the Hon. G. B. Deans, he is the man that defeated the constitutional convention. If it had not been for his good work in the Senate two years ago the uneducated could not vote today. The bill passed the house and would have passed the senate, but Mr. Deans sent to North Alabama after two Populists senators to come at once, they got there; hence the bill was defeated by two votes. Vote for Deans.

The speaking at the court house last Monday was a success. Hon. A. P. Longshore first addressed the audience with a telling speech. He told the people how near the last legislature come to passing a constitutional convention. The bill did pass the house and lacked two votes passing the senate. If it had not been for Senator Deans it would have been the law today, and the Democrats would not have to buy any votes at this election, they would have the poor man disfranchised. Next was Geo. W. Parsons, who made a short and telling speech, his speech was listened to with great interest, and has done a great deal of good here. Mr. Parsons will carry this county by a very large majority for Circuit Judge. W. H. Sturdivant was the next speaker; he turned the light on the Democrats so they could be seen as they are. We do not blame Mr. Lyman for not meeting Mr. Sturdivant, when Sturdivant showed him what kind of company he was keeping, he would withdraw and go home to repent.

DON'T BE DECEIVED.

If Alabama Democrats are opposed to calling a constitutional convention and to disfranchising any class of citizens, why did they not say so in their State platform? How easy to have settled the contention in that way! It is not extravagant to say that nine-tenths of the Democrats knew that the Populists and Republicans have continued to charge that whenever the Democrats secured the General Assembly they would pass a bill providing for the call of a convention, and if they are sincere in now saying that they will not call a convention they owed it to all concerned to have made an authoritative denial of the charge.

They say nothing about a convention in their platform, and hence would have the people to believe that none will be called. They are trying again to deceive the people as they have so often done in the past; but the people are not and will not be deceived. They know that many of the Democratic leaders—men like Oates and Knox, and the majority of their leading newspapers have during this year, advocated and insisted on calling a constitutional convention, saying that the election frauds which have so long disgraced the State should cease, but that they would not cease until the ignorant and vicious vote was eliminated from our elections, and then, too, it is remembered that on the 11th of last May in the city of Tuscaloosa, about forty-five leading Democratic newspapers, composing (in part at least) the Press Aassociation of Alabama voted for and passed a resolution urging the call of a constitutional convention.

These things and others that might be named, prove that the Populists and Republicans are right in their contention on this question, and it may be put down as CERTAIN that the Democrats will call such convention, and by means of it disfranchise thousands of the voters of Alabama. A property or an educational qualification or both will be provided. The call for the convention will be voted for under the present iniquitous election law, and will be carried by fraud—by a universal steal o votes in the black belt. The safe way to defeat the wicked scheme is to defeat the Democrats in THIS election, especially their candidates for the Legislature, many of whom, as we are informed, are pledged to vote for the call.

Let no man who can not read and write think that he will escape disfranchisement if the convention be called. Thousand of gray-haired men, (many of them Democrats) who have been voting for 40 to 50 years, will feel the axe of disfranchisement, and other thousands, the confederate soldiers who lost the chance of an education by their service in our army will be ruthlessly deprived of their votes. The State will be full of serfs instead of freemen. These thousands and thousands yet to come will be compelled to bear the burdens of government—to pay taxes, to work on roads and to serve in the army, and yet have no voice in making the law. MANHOOD SUFFRAGE is what should obtain in a free government, and every man who favors it should vote against the Democratic ticket.

It is said that figures don't lie, but that was before the Chronicle's time. It comes out with a page on that bond matter to try to deceive the people. He misrepresents the parties on these bonds, it does not put their taxable property down to its full extent. You see it fails to explain Messrs. Smith's and Thompson's bond at all. Tallant and Robertson's bonds are waive bonds, while the other two are not. It was a dead give way on the Chronicle; it had nothing to write about. Hence this rot and misrepresentation, so the populist will see. Again they are good men if they will vote the Democratic ticket, but they are no good in the eyes of the Chronicle when it comes to making bonds and voting the reform ticket.

Hon. Geo. W. Parsons said, "when you see a colored man going round working for the Democrats you just put him down, he has Democratic money in his pocket."

Lay down all business on the first Monday in August and go to the polls. You owe it to your wife and children, and vote the reform ticket from top to bottom.

They are wilting.

They have almost given up the fight.

They are runing just to keep the party together—we mean the democrats.

Down with Democracy, up with Reform, and the laboring man will be on top.

W. H. Sturdivant will cast his vote in the interest of the poor man every time.

Mr. Lyman says he don't know yet wether he is a gold bug or a free silver man.

Ask a Democrat why he is a Democrat, and he will say "cause that is all he knows."

Come to the grand rally at this place on July 30. We will have hot times in the old town.

The four gold bugs are still on the Democratic ticket. The Chronicle has never denied this

Go and see your disinterested neighbor and carry him to the polls with you and get him to vote.

Laboring people: How do you like to send a gold bug railroad lawyer to the Legislature to represent you?

The nearer the election the more lies you may expect to hear. Don't notice them, but vote the Populist ticket from head to foot.

The Democratic council reminds us of the last legislature. The council disfranchised the hogs and the legislrture tried to disfranchise the voters.

D. R. McMillan has been writing letters to the landlords in and around Wilsonville, thinking if he can get their votes he will be elected rtgardless of the tenants, but in this the Judge is badly mistaken, as the tenant is in the majority in this county.

A leading Democrat from this place has sent word to the colored men at Wilsonville not to vote, that the Republicans and Populists wanted them to vote so they could get their names and send them to the war. We nail this as another lie of Democratic origin.

D. R McMillan is telling it all over this county that he is the cause of the old soldiers getting a pension. Judge McMillan has not got a thing to do with granting pensions, that act was passed by the legislature several years ago and if he had never been heard of you would get your pensions just the same.

Let the new editor of the acephalous Advocate learn something about the county before he proceeds any further. By doing so he will be able to write stickier articles.—Chronicle.

We have learned enough about the county to stick the gimlet headed editor and his gold bugism away as a back number, and then it may be that he can not stick his fingers in the county treasure so much.

Four yeaas ago Mr. Longshore told the voters of this county from every stump, that if the Democratic ticket was elected they would pass the Sayer election law, requiring those that could not read and write to go in a booth and have their ticket made out for them, but the Democrats denied this. Now they say you will not be disfranchised by a constitutional convention, such talk is bosh. Go to the polls Populists and Republicans and cast one more vote for your wife and children, your freedom and your country.

When a man can think of no good reason why he should be elected he gets up wild charges to mislead the people into voting for him. Such is the Populist method of campaigning.—Chronicle.

Now lets see, who tries to mislead. D. R. McMillan says there is no difference in the Populists and Democrats, and then refuses to appoint them returning officers. Judge McMillan tries to make the old soldiers believe he is the cause of them drawing pensions. The Democrats try to make the people believe that they are not going to disfranchise them when they can. Others try to make them believe that the reformers want them to vote so they can get their names and send them to the war. They try to make the reformers believe they are in favor of honest elections, when they have two Democrat managers to our one and then won't appoint Republicans or Populsts returning officers. Now see who is trying to deceive. Take deception from the Democrats and they would not be in it.

SUCCESS ASSURED.

That victory will perch upon our banners, none can doubt, who see the crowds and enthusiasm that greet our speakers at every appointment. In some beats the full reform vote is out to greet our candidates, and give encouragement to the movement of the people.

At only two places, Campbranch and Dogwood, has the audience been smaller than two years ago, and the cause is easily explained as far as Dogwood is concerned, the death of Prof. Harmon and sickness in a number of families caused a failing off. At Bamford almost the entire vote was out, the ladies came out in full force, the day was one long to be remembered. At Bay Spring on the 9th inst., our candidates were greeted with as fine audience of men, women and children as can be found anywhere, the beat polls 120 votes, and 79 were present. A splendid dinner was spread, enough to feed twice as many as were present.

On the 12th at Fourmile, our speakers met the good people of beat 9, and although it was Monday, a large crowd was present, and a more enthusiastic and appreciative audience is seldom seen. The next day at Days X Roads our candidates addressed an appreciative audience of earnest reformers. Sterrett was the next place on the round, and although it rained continualy almost until noon, about 25 voters met the speakers and were entertained with solid shout from our candidates. They went from Sterrett to Dunnavant where they were greeted by a large crowd, the building could hardly hold the audience of earnest and patriotic men and women, who came out to hear the glad tidings of reform. At noon a dinner was spread that would have done credit to any community.

Our candidates next met the good people at Vandiver, there are about 60 voters in the beat, and about 52 of them were present and they showed by their enthusiasm that they are determined that beat 14 shall continue on the right side. On Saturday the 16th, at Vincent our candidates met an appreciative audience of true hearted noble men, who have the courage of their conviction and who will stand by their colors.

Throughout the whole county comes the good news of our ticket gaining strength, with one single exception.

Very few of the white people of this country who are unable to read and write, or who would be barred under an educational qualification; and those who are, owe it to their own negligence or wilful and criminal indifference. We deny emphatically that any great number of our citizens have no educational advantages to offer. There is no boy or girl in Alabama today, nor has there been for years who might not have learned to read and write. If there are any such, their parents are morally, even criminally to blame, and a forfeiture of their right of suffrage would not be too great a punishment for their cruel neglect of their highest duty. If there is a young man in this county who can not read and write and who is too lazy or careless to devote his spare time to the acquisition of the rudiments of his language, it is due to his country and to his own good that he be forced to do so.—Chronicle, Sept. 2, 1897.

D. R. McMillan's mouth-piece says it is a crime not to have an education, and also lazcness. He knows full well that the poor people have to toil day in and day out for their daily bread, and buying their provisions from some lord at two prices, are too lazy to get an education and therefore you should not vote. You old soldiers that fought in the last war before the Chronicle was thought of, you was knocked out of an education. Now young lords like Mr. Gist and his crowd say you ought not to vote. Now go to work and bury this crowd forever.

The Judge says on every stump that it tickles him to see the two leading Populists fall out. The Judge knows well that only one of the parties refered to are Populist, that is Mr Longshore. The Judge knows he, himself, has been holding caucuses with the other one. But let that be as it may, the Populist and Republicans are not going to vote for the Judge.

Remember six years ago when the Democrats stole us out. They acknowledged that Woods, Vest and Huston were elected.

If McMillan wants an office he will have to wait and get an appointment.

Look out for campaign lies from now until the polls are closed. Pay no attention to them.

Work for the ticket. We want majorities in the white counties to overcome the ballot box stuffers of the black belt.

There will be speaking at the Kingdom Baptist church Saturday night, July 23rd by A. P. Longshore and others. Everybody invited to come.

We are recognized by the Postoffice Department as the genuine Advocate, but Maj. Pitts refuses to give us the Advocate mail. We hope to soon have this regulated. Continue to address all communications to J. F. Norris.

The Major says the Headless Wonder has a new editor. We are inclined to agree with him if freshness is a sign of newness.—Chronicle.

Yes, of course when the Major says anything the Chronicle knows its so, they are bed fellows. When the Major takes snuff the Chronicle sneezes. They have both found to the sorrow of the Democrats that the Advocate has the proper editor.

We are in favor of an educational qualification for voting, that will force every man who desires to take part in the rule of his country to prepare himself for doing so intelligently and honestly.—Chronicle.

To the wives and daughters that toil in the field from early morn till dewy eve that have not had time to get an education, Judge McMillan's mouth piece says your husbands and brothers should not vote. See to it that they go to the polls and vote the Populist ticket.

Just as well vote by proxy—and better if by an honest proxy—as to put a ballot into the hands of a man who can not read it.—Chronicle.

Mr. Gist and his gang would like to have it so they could vote by proxy. We are tired of the Democrats voting by proxy, they have been doing that in the black belt since 1874. But they are not honest proxies, they can vote a man there if he has been dead 20 years. Voters how would you like for Mr. Gist to do your voting?

The Chronicle says the board gave us a manager at each box. Yes, under the law they could not help it. It says there must be a manager of each opposing party. It has been the custom heretofore that deputy sheriff's were returning officers, but McMillan and Milner would not have a Populist for returning officer. The law gives Sheriff Vest the power to appoint his deputies, and he has appointed Populists and Republicans. A list of their names will be found in another column. They have the same power as the sheriff, and we hope they will do their full duty on election day.

The truth is that the Advocate fears the loss of its present control of the negro voter if he is educated. It is unwilling to let the light shine in on its party methods and its fallacies for fear that they will not stand the revelation—"Men love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil."—Chronicle.

You old gray-haired colored men that was turned loose after the war without a cent, and when it was a crime to educate a negro. If a negro was trying to get an education the lash was put to him for it, and because you stand by the party that freed you, the Republican party; The Chronicle, Judge McMillan's mouth piece, says you ought not to be allowed to vote. How can you vote this Democratic ticket. Vote the reform ticket, every one of you.

The Talladega News-Reporter has come out squarely for an educational qualification for voting. The editor of this paper some years ago advocated before the Alabama Press Association, the purity and intelligehce of the ballot as the best hope of our country. We are of the same opinion still. The arguments are few, but unanswerable. We hope to see all those who favor it speak out. If even these would declare themselves the thing would be accomplished.—Chronicle, Sept. 2. 1897.

The above from the Chronicle shows the drift of the Democratic party. They are still in favor of the rule of the "intelligent and virtuous." They are in favor of class rule and class legislation. The Advocate is bitterly opposed to an educational qualification for voters The idea of the State not furnishing means for educating its children and then denying them the right to vote, is an outrage on justice and right. We are in favor of universal education and universal suffrage.

Populist State Ticket Endorsed.

From the Age-Herald.

The republican state executive committee, headed by Chairman William Vaughn, met in this city at noon yesterday and formally endorsed the candidacy of G. B. Deans, the populist nominee for governor and the rest of the populist ticket.

The action of the negro republicans in putting out a state ticket was declared irregular and the leaders of the movement were expelled from the party and its councils.

The meeting was held in the grand jury room in the government building and was called to order promptly at noon, with twenty-two members present. C. F. Johnson, of Mobile, was elected secretary.

The question of indorsing the populist ticket came up for discussion and resulted in the adopton of the following resolution:

THE "POPS" ENDORSED.

Whereas, The state convention of the republican party on the 27th day of June, 1898, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That under the existing conditions in the state, it is unwise to nominate a state ticket. Be it

Resolved, That this convention recommends and direct the republican county committees to use their best judgment and earnest efforts to nominate and indorse anti-democratic candidates for judicial and county officers, and for the legislature who are pledged to honest elections and against a constitutional convention.

Therefore in order to carry out the purposes of the foregoing resolution, be it

Resolved, By the republican state executive committee, that we recommend and urge the republicans of Alabama to vote for and support the populist state ticket headed by G. B. Deans for governor.

EXPELLED FROM THE PARTY.

The state ticket headed by A. J. Warner, which was put out by the colored republicans in this city, contrary to the action of the state convention of the recognized party, was vigorously discussed and the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, It has come to our notice that one Andrew J. Warner, William J. Stevens, Thos. J. Ellis and a few others, politically irresponsible, colored men, have set up a state ticket composed entirely of colored men and labelled the same republican, which if carried out in sincerity, would bring injury to the colored race and the republican party, and,

Whereas, As it is known to the party and people that these individuals are in the employ of the democratic party for pay, and,

Whereas, This ticket is intended to confuse the colored voters so that the next legislature shall be sufficiently democratic to call a constitutional convention, therefore be it

Resolved, That A J. Warner, W. J. Stevens, T. J. Ellis and their allies are hereby expelled from the republican party and its councils.

Election Notice.

The State of Alabama, Shelby county.

Notice is hereby given that there will be an election held at the various voting places in Shelby County, Alabama, on

Monday, 1st day of August, 1898,

for the purpose of electing a Governor, one Chief Justice and four Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Alabama, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Education, and Commissioner of Agriculture, a Judge for the 7th judicial circuit, a Chancelor for the north eastern division. Also a Representative for Shelby county in the General Assembly of Alabama, a Probate Judge, Clerk of the Circuit Court, County Superintendent of Education, and one Commissioner each for the 2nd and 4th districts of Shelby county.

Witness my hand, this 27th day of June, 1898.

E. F. VEST,
Sheriff.

LADIES

Now is the time to have your hair cleaned if you want to

FEEL GOOD.

I will call at your house and thoroughly renovate your hair with the finest of Shampoo

FOR 50 CENTS.

I will be pleased to serve you all at your convenience, except Wednesday's and Saturday's.

E. W. CHAPMAN,
THE BARBER.

THE-:-PEOPLES-:-ADVOCATE

SOCIAL AND LOCAL NEWS.

Points About People You Know and Some You Don't Know. News From Different Beats.

T. B. Holcomb, of beat 8, was in the city Sunday.

N. A. Graham, of Calera, was in the city yesterday.

P. N. Gilbert, of Coalville, was in the city yesterday.

Will Spencer, of Rome, Ga., was in the city Sunday.

Dr. E. C. Parker, of Shelby, was in the city Sunday.

J. T. Porter, of Calera, spent Sunday in the city.

Miss Ola Gordon is the guest of Mrs. Henry Milner.

J. K. Milner, of Anniston, was in in the city Tuesday.

W. J. Seale, of Childersburg, was in the city Monday.

Joe M. Spencer, of Birmingham, spent Sunday in the city.

J. M. Reynolds, of Montevallo, was in the city yesterday.

Miss Eva Davis is visiting relatives at Vincent this week.

Charlie Leeper, of Birmingham, was in the city last Friday.

Miss Myrtle Swain returned yesterday from Cincinati, Ohio.

Mrs. Emma Roper visited relatives in Montevallo last week.

Mrs. Martha Lee is visiting relatives near Montevallo this week.

Dr. W. S. DuBose spent several days in North Alabama last week.

Tom Evans, of the Southern, spent a short while in the city Sunday.

Miss Katie Belle Goodwin, of Sycamore, is visiting friends in the city.

We have several communications crowded out this week, but will appear next.

Quite a crowd from here attended the ball at Shelby Springs last Friday night.

Mrs. Nancy Coker, of Selma, visited relatives in the city several days this week.

Miss Lucy Smith returned yesterday from a visit to friends at Piedmont.

Will Fraser, of Montgomery, visited relatives in the city several days this week.

Miss Georgia Cromwell spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives in the city.

Mrs. Henry Milner and Miss Anna Milner visited relatives in Anniston last week.

Mrs. Clemmie Watersworth, of Selma, is visiting the family of J. T. Cromwell.

Sam Lefkovits and family left yesterday for Shelby Springs to spend a few days.

Dick Lowery and E. Isbell, two leading populists of Dunnavant, were in the city Monday.

If your chickens are dying call and get some stock food for them.
G. M. C. Stricklin.

Miss Daisy Canterberry, of Montevallo, was the guest of Mrs. J. W. Dykes several days this week.

Misses Fannie and Louie Longshore and Ella Tallant are attending the Confederate Reunion in Atlanta this week.

J. W. Johnston, Arthur Millstead, D. G. Richardson and Eugene Richardson are visiting Atlanta this week.

Will Weaver who has been visiting relatives in the city returned to Massey's Business College in Birmingham Tuesday.

Miss Grace Walker, who has been visiting relatives and friends in the city, returned to her home in Anniston last Friday.

Hon. H. R. Golson, candidate for Chancellor, gave us a pleasant call Wednesday. He has been all over the district and gives a glowing report of the outlook.

Rev. J. W. Stewart, who is traveling in the interest of the orphans home at Evergreen, preached an interesting sermon at the Baptist church Sunday night.

Old Uncle Edmond Mardis, col., died at the poor house Tuesday. He was near one hundred years old, and has lived in and around Columbiana for many years and was liked by all who knew him.

Den't forget the basket dinner and big rally at Columbiana on the 30th of July. There will be several good speakers from different parts of the State to address the people. Everybody come and bring a full basket.

To the Voters of Shelby County.

Our pressnt Superintendent of Education, Mr. Eugene Williams, is made a special target by the opposition to his election, and I believe unjustly so. I wish to say I can and do most emphatically endorse him as a Superintendent of Education and commend him to the suffrage of the people of Shelby Co. Please note what the State Superintendent has to say about him.

W. B. GREEK.

A Card.

Ed. Advocate.—Several friends from different portions of the conty have enquired as to my position in this campaign. I certainly regret that any Populist would doubt my loyality. I want to say that I intend to vote for every man upon our ticket and I am doing everything possible for the interest of the ticket. Let us lay aside those little differences between some of us. And look to the interest of our ticket, which we can elect by eight hundred majority if we will but work.

J. S. PITTS.

To the Voters of Shelby County.

Lewis, Ala., July 19, 1898.

Editor Advocate.—Please allow space in your paper to say to the voters of Shelby conty, that I have this day learned that my name appears on the ticket, for County Superintendent of Education, now being printed to be voted on the 1st, day of Aug. I wish to say to the good citizens of the county that I do not want them to vote for me, I am not in the race, I am not a candidate for any office, my name has been put on the ticket without my knowledge or consent, and I wish every true republican and People's Party man to vote for Eugene Williams. He has made us a good Supt., and I see no reason why he shall not do so again.

Respectfully,
S. S. CRUMPTON.

A Letter.

Montgomery, Ala., March 19, '98.
Supt. Eugene Williams,
Vincent, Ala.

My Dear Sir:—As I shall soon go out of office, and from time to time I have had to make much complaint against city and county superintendents, and for fear this might be misunderstood by some, I desire to say to you that you have been faithful and painstaking, and have studied your office work, and you are now making a good official. If all the superintendents had the matter at heart as you have, and were as willing as you have been to take advice from the Department, the State would be at ease.

Very sincerely yours,
Jno. O. Turner,
State Supt. of Education.

Post Office Department,
Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General.
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1898.
Postmaster, Columbiana, Ala.

Sir: It appears, after a full investigation of the applications for entry as second-class matter of "The Peoples Advocate" made by J. F. Norris and J. W. Pitts, respectively, and other evidence submitted, that Mr. Norris being in possession of the office of publication and the subscription list, is entitled to the certificate of entry. You are directed to give him the accompanying certificate and to refund to him the excess of any third class deposit he may have made over postage at the second-class rates.

The paper published by Mr. Pitts can not be accepted as second-class matter on the original list of subscribers now in the possession of Mr. Norris.

If Mr. Pitts has subscribers independent of the original list, a new application for entry, accompanied by a deposit at the third-class rate of postage on all copies mailed pending a decision by the Department, will be given consideration.

A copy of this letter has been sent to Mr. Norris.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) Madison Davis.
Acting Third Aassistant Postmaster General.

The following is a list of deputy sheriff's appointed by E. F. Vest to serve on election day:

Beat 1, box 1—Sheriff; beat 1, box 2—John C. Williams; beat 2—W. M. Connell; beat 3—J. W. Pilgreen; beat 4, box 1—W. E. Harrison; beat 4, box 2—H. N. Howard; beat 5—John Waddell; beat 6—L. F. Lee; beat 7—C. E. Hale; beat 8—T. B. Holcomb; beat 9—J. S. Jackson; beat 10, box 1—W. M. Robertson; beat 10, box 2—C. A. Glace; beat 11—M. V. Phillips; beat 12—R. F. Johnson; beat 13—R. F. Cox; beat 14—J. L. Vandiver; beat 15—H. J. Coshatt; beat 16—D. C. Davis; beat 17—A. W. Cost; beat 18—Wm. Lowery.

Fine Wilton Molasses for sale at 35 cents per gallon.

G. M. C. Stricklin.

Our New City Law.

At a meeting of the city council held Saturday, July 16th, a law was passed requiring the owners of hogs within a radius of one mile from the court house to keep their hogs from roaming about the street. As the writer is not an owner of hogs he is not interested in this enactment of this new law. But he is interested along with many others, several of whom are taxpayers and voters, in that new law made at that meeting prohibiting bicyclists from riding on the sidewalks. This law would be all right for a city that could boast of good streets suitable for bicycle riding, but a little town with streets cut up so that one can not possibly ride, we consider the law entirely out of place, and it seems as though our city "dads" didn't know how else to utalize the time of their regular meeting but to legislate against some of their citizens, who have just as much right to the use of the side-walk for riding as any other citizen of the place, and especially since the streets are not in suitable condition to be used for teams to be driven over, to say nothing of riding a wheel over them.

Hearing so much of the noble deeds of such men as Dewey, Hobson and Schley, we do not wonder that our board of mayor and aldermen have taken up the idea of immortalizing themselves in the minds of the citizens of Columbiana, even if they say to their citizens, "you shall not ride wheels in our town." This is practically what it means since the streets are not in a respectable condition even to be looked at, and yet we boast of a corporation.

Fix up the streets and the bicyclists will be the last of any to "kick," but until that is done we expect to "kick" until the bitter end, even if it has to be done at the polls.

BICYCLIST.

Sunday School Convention.

The following is the program of the Shelby county Sunday school convention to be held at Chapel church August 5th and 6th:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.

10:00 a. m.—Convention called to order. Devotional exercises by Rev. A. E. Burns. 1 Kings, 17:1-16: God's Power.

10:20 a. m.—Address of welcome by Rev. J. C. Francis.—Five minutes response.

10:30 a. m.—Organization, enrollment, and appointment of committees.

11:00 a. m.—Study of last Sunday's lesson, by J. F. Averyt and J. R. White.

11:30 a. m.—Reports from Sunday schools.

2:00 p. m.—Devotional exercises by Rev. W. I. Sinnott. 1 Kings, 18:30-39; The only true God.

2:30 p. m.—Teacher's meeting, by Rev. P. L. Abernethy and Rev. L. F. Goodwin.

3:00 p. m.—Home department, by Judge Joseph Carthell.

3:30 p. m.—Worship in the Sunday school; the importance of, and how to conduct the singing. by Rev. S. N. Burns and W. H. Kidd.

4:00 p. m.—Reports of committees.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6.

10:00 a. m.—Song service, by I. D. Mason. Devotional exercises, by Rev. F. A. Vann. 1 Kings, 19:1-16, God's Way.

10:30 a. m.—How shall next Sunday's lesson be taught. Adults, D. R. McMillan; Primary, Miss Minnie Allen.

2:00 p. m.—Prayer service, by Rev. T. M. Wilson and J. H. Nabors. 1 Kings, 21:1-16; God Forgotten.

2:30 p. m.—Review of second quarter's lessons, by E. T. Witherby.

3:00 p. m.—What can done be done for our county? Rev. R Kidd, E. C. Stocum and T. A. Huston.

3:30 p. m.—What have I gained by this convention?

4:00 p. m.—Adjournment.

It is earnestly desired that each Sunday school in the county send at least three delegates. Chapel community is noted for its hospitality, and all who have an interest in the Sunday school work are cordially invited to be present. All delegates are requested to report at the church, where the committee on entertainment will assign them homes. Those expecting to go by railroad will notify by mail Rev. J. C. Francis. G. W. Nivens or Earnst Huston, Wilsonville, Ala.

J. F. AVERYT,
Chairman Ex. Com.

Fourmile.

Health very good.

The rain is almost perpetual here.

Byran Lensy attended services here Sunday.

The Democrats had their speaking here on last Saturday.

J. W. Powell has recovered from Strickland fever, and is able to make his trip to Vincent every Saturday night.

Miss Minnie Walton, an accomplished young lady of Beeswax, attended preaching here Sunday.

Some of our boys attended the dance near Harpersville last Saturday, and reported a very nice time.

Tom Mooney is now a full fledged book agent, traveling almost day and night. Tom is a hustler and is doing a good business.

Messrs. J. W. Powell and Jesse Lyon left for Vincent Saturday night, their mission you all may guess.

We are sorry for Uncle Ned, he is about to tell that which they are trying to conceal in regard to the Sunday school celebration, and hasn't got sense enough to know it.

Rev. J. C. Francis filled his appointment at Blue Spring church Sunday and delivered an eloquent sermon to a very large audience.

Prof. J. B. Farrell opened his school at Fourmile Monday. Prof. John is doing a fine work here; he is the right man in the right place

Oh! my my, doesn't that old nisticuss of the Cottage Home Items think he is some. I wish to tell him that I have not lost anything up there, nor neither do I expect to get anything. I will say further that I think all of his time is needed at home.

It seems to me that L. R. Kendrich, J. T. J. Wilder and a few others are pretty hot about what I said in regard to the Sunday school celebration. What I said are facts, If you don't believe me, go to Liberty and inqure for yourself.

Success to the Advocate and its many readers.

EDGE.

Public Speaking.

The candidates for county officers, and other prominent speakers will discuss the political issues of the day at the following times and places. Speaking will commence at 10 o'clock, except as otherwise specified below. Everybody invited, and especially the ladies.

Dunnavant, Thursday,	"	14
Vandiver, Friday,	"	15
Vincent, Saturday,	"	16
Bold Springs, Tuesday,	"	19
New Hope, Wednesday,	"	20
K. Spring, Thursday,	"	21
Harpersville, Friday,	"	22
Chapel, Saturday,	"	23
Montevallo, Monday,	"	25
Aldrich, Monday evening at 8 o'clock,	"	25
Calera, Tuesday,	"	26
Hopewell, Wednesday evening, 2 o'clock,	"	27
Shelby, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock,	"	27
Bethlehem, Thursday,	"	28
Wilsonville, Friday,	"	29
Columbiana, Saturday,	"	30

R. F. Cox,
Chairman Campaign Com.

There is no Word so Full of Meaning

and about which such tender recollections cluster as that of "MOTHER"—she who watched our helpless infancy and guided our first tottering step. The life of every Expectant Mother is beset with danger.

"Mother's Friend"

so assists Nature in the change taking place that the Expectant Mother is enabled to look forward without dread to the hour when she experiences the joy of **Motherhood.** It insures safety to both Mother and Child, and she is found stronger after than before confinement—in short, it "makes Childbirth easy," as so many have said. Don't be persuaded. Use nothing but

"Mother's Friend"

"My wife suffered more in ten minutes with either of her other two children than she did altogether with her last, having previously used four bottles of "Mother's Friend." It is a blessing to anyone expecting to become a mother, says a customer." HENDERSON DALE, Carmi, Ill.

Sent by Mail, on receipt of price, $1.00 PER BOTTLE. Book "To Expectant Mothers" mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

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Will take your money and give you twice as much goods for it as any other store in this or any other city.

COMMENCING JULY FIRST.

We have purchased the entirs stock of John J. Hendricks, of Talladega, Alabama, at public outcry at 48 cents on the dollar, consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Ladies and Gents' Furnishings, which we will sell at a price greatly below actual value.

All 50 and 75c. Ladies' Oxfords, at 50 cents.
All 85 and 100 Ladies' Oxfords, at 75 cents.
All 1.25 and 1.50 Ladies' Oxfords, at 90 cents.
All 1.00 and 1.50 Ladies' Dongola Shoes, at 75 cents.
All 2.55 and 3.00 Ladies' Dongola Shoes, at 1 50.
All Men's, Boy's and Children's Shoes same price.
Men's Laundred Shirts, with or without collars and cuffs, at 25 cents.
All Men's 50c Shirts, at 35 cents.
All Men's 75c Shirts, at 50 cents.
All Men's 1.00 and 1.25 Shirts, at 75 cents.
All 10 and 12½c Lawns, at 7 cents.
All 7 and 8c Lawns, at 5 cents.
All 5 and 6c Lawns, at 3½ cents.
One yard Bleaching, soft finish, at 4 cents.
⅞ yard Bleaching, soft finish, at 3½ cents.
10 yards shirting calico, at 35c.

As the stock is too large to quote all prices, we just give a few, but the entire stock will be sold at correspondingly low figures. Do not hesitate to come and get your bargains before they are all exhausted, as such a chance cannot be obtained often.

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Nothing Succeeds, Like Success.

We sell all of the leading medicines that Purifies the Blood, give tone to the stomache, aids digestion and assimilates the food. We make a specialty of Pattent Medicines and Staple Drugs, Paints, Oils and Toilet Articles.

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Our prescription department is also complete with a Full Line of High Grade Fluid Extracts, Tinctures, etc. Prescriptions carefully compounded from the Purest of Drugs.

We earnestly solicit your patronage, and will always save you some money when possible to do so.

RESPECTFULLY,

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DENTISTRY!

Some people do not appreciate the value of good teeth until they are forced to have them extrauted. Many nights of entense suffering could be avoided by consulting a good dentist and having your decayed teeth put in good condition. Don't wait until your teeth ache before you consult a dentist. By the use of pain obtundents there is no pain experienced in filling teeth. My prices are rock bottom, and I am prepared to take conutry produce in payment for work at cash prices. Always to be found at my office, but patients from a distance would do well to make their engagements ahead by postal card to avoid conflicting with other engagements.

Best Plates, $10.00. Good Plates, $8.00.

Fine Gold, Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty, and Satisfaction Guaranteed

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COLUMBIANA, - - - - ALABAMA.

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Future Comfort for present seeming Economy, but BUY the Sewing Machine with an established reputation that guarantees you long and satisfactory service:

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ITS BEAUTIFULLY FIGURED WOODWORK, DURABLE CONSTRUCTION, FINE MECHANICAL ADJUSTMENT,

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White Sewing Machine Co., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

TO THE VOTERS

Of the Northeastern Chancery Division of Alabama.

From the Gadsden Times-News.
Gadsden, Ala., June 16, 1898.

By the consent of Judge H. M. Sommerville, we are permitted to publish the letter found below from him.

Judge Sommerville was for many years a professor in the law department of the Alabama State University. He was also for a long time on the supreme court bench of this state, and is now filling a most important life position under the federal government. He is one of the ablest lawyers and jurists that Alabama has ever produced, and his opinion of Hon. R. B. Kelly, the democratic nominee for chancellor, should have great weight with those desiring the election of a competent man for chancellor.

Respectfully,
J. L. Burnett,
Ch'm Ex. Com. Ne. Chan. Div.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., June 10, 1898.

Hon. J. L. Burnett, Chairman, etc., Gadsden, Ala.

My Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you my gratification at the nomination of my friend, the Honorable Richard B. Kelly, as the democratic candidate for chancellor of the northeastern devision of Alabama, and to add my endorsement of his superior qualifications for this high and honorable office.

I confess to the deepest interest in the welfare of the Alabama judiciary, which, as stated to me by the late Dr. Francis Wharton in a letter received from him thirteen years ago, stands second to that of no one of our sister southern states. It should be the pride of the bar and of the people to preserve, and, if possible, to elevate the high reputation it has sustained from the earliest history of our state.

The great function of the bench is to impartially administer justice under the law to the end that protection may be afforded to the life, liberty and property of every citizen in the land. The judiciary is, therefore, the palladium of popular rights, equally effective in checking the encroachments of legislative and executive usurpation by enforcing the guaranties of the constitution as in restraining the frauds and wrongs of every dishonest citizen as against his neighbor by substituting peaceful methods of arbitration in established courts of justice for the barbarous and ancient usage of settling disputes by personal encounters and force of arms.

Chief Justice Marshall wisely observed, therefore, that a corrupt and ignorant judiciary was the greatest curse that ever afflicted an unfortunate people. So, with equal truth, we may assert that an able, courageous and honest judiciary is the distinguishing feature between a tyrannical despotism and a free government and is the greatest blessing a people can enjoy.

It follows that the character and personel of our judges are matters of the first importance, inviting the watchful attention not only of the bar but of every voter and citizen. These high officers, who are chosen to the honor of wearing the ermine, should be lawyers of ability, learning, industry, of courage and incorruptible integrity. To all these virtues they should add a sound and discriminating judgment, with a mental balance wheel of good common sense. These personal qualities tend to purify and energize the administration of justice in our courts by eschewing the dangerous novelties and conceits of new interpretations, by conservatively following established authority, by impartially construing and fearlessly enforcing the principles of the constitution, by administering justice free from the poisonous bane of political partisanship, by infusing reason with judicial exposition so as to suppress fraud and vice on the one hand and on the other to promote honesty and virtue as far as possible.

I have known Mr. Kelly for the past twenty years, having enjoyed the privilege of being his friend and legal instructor when he was a student of law in the law school of our state university, of which he is a graduate. I have since followed his career at the bar with natural interest. While I am aware of the fact that he needs no endorsement from any one who knows him as a security for his election, yet I feel that he will not deem me pragmatical, in view of our present and past intimate relations, should I venture to add my endorsement of his competency by saying, in a word, that he possesses all the essential qualifications of a model chancellor, as I have above potrayed them. His election and merited elevation will afford no one of his numerous friends more pleasure than myself.

Yours very truly,
HENDERSON M. SOMMERVILLE.

B. W. BRAND.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA.

Solicits Practice, collections a Specialty. Criminal law recieves special attention. I refer to my record at the Columbiana Bar.

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OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE,
AND HAVE YOUR TEAMS CARED FOR.

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Dealer In
Fancy and Staple Groceries. Fresh loaf bread from Anniston Bakery. Transient board and lodging. Meals 20 cents or board per day 30 cents.

An Explanation.

He—Why are you in half mourning?

She—My half-brother was buried last Sunday.

Mrs. Decree—The newspapers are very discriminating. Her Friend—Why so, dear? Mrs. Decree—They published columns about my divorce suit, and now they don't say a word about my second marriage.—North American.

"How is your wife?" "I see her very seldom." "Why, how's that?" "Because she sits behind me on our tandem!"—Fliegende Blatter.

Narrowest Streets in the World.

Chinese streets are supposed to be the narrowest in the world. Some of them are only eight feet wide.

"Remember," said the excited man, "money talks. I'll bet seventy-five cents that I'm right. Money talks." And the man with a shaggy silk hat and a chronic expression of disgust edged away from the crowd with the remark: "Yes, and it's just like some people. The smaller it is the more noise it tries to make."—Washington Evening Star.

"She is very frigid in her manner," remarked Willie Washington. "Perhaps," was the reply, "but she has a heart of gold." "So I have been informed. But I am tired of trying to cross a conversational Chilkoot Pass in order to reach it."—Washington Star.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Four hundred years ago only seven metals were known. Now there are fifty-one, thirty of which have been discovered within the present century.

Lyon & Co's "Pick Leaf" Smoking Tobacco stands at the top for its delicious aroma. Good as can be made. Try it.

Honors are still pouring in on Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson. At a flower show in Boston last week a particularly gorgeous peony, with petalloid anthers, was called the "Lieut. Hobson."

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor of Germany, although nearly eighty years old, is learning to ride a bicycle.

Albert Burch, West Toledo, Ohio, says "Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life." Write him for particulars. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—MRS. M. G. BLUNT, Sprague, Wash., March, 8, 1894.

Salt Rheum

That Terrible Itching, Burning, Smarting, Swelling

Which ruins pleasure, interferes with work, prevents sleep—yields to the blood-purifying effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured thousands of cases, it will cure yours. Remember that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to operate.

TAPE WORMS

"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came on the scene after my taking two CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused my bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."

GEO. W. BOWLES, Baird, Mass.

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 313

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

FARMERS WANTED

As Agents for Young's & Cable's Portable Plank Fence. No posts, no mortise, nothing needed to build this fence but planks, hammer, saw and nails. One of the greatest inventions of the age! Can be taken down and put up as fast as two hands can load and unload from a wagon. I use it to fence in my herd of registered Poland China Hogs. It enables me to move my lot as often as I desire, and use all waste corners where there may be weeds, clover, fruit, nuts, etc., also enabling me to send out better pigs than it would be possible for me to otherwise do. Practical, reliable farmers wanted as agents, because they can see the practical use of this great invention. Write before some one else gets township or county.

J. A. YOUNG, - - Greensboro, N. C.

.....WE SELL.....

Engines and Boilers,

Steam Pumps,

Rubber and Leather Belting

by means of this advertisement and the use of a few postage stamps. We can sell at less prices than those who employ a number of expensive traveling salesmen.

WARRIOR MACHINE WORKS,

Twentieth St., near Union Depot,

.....Birmingham, Ala.

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A college for young men. Women admitted to Pedagogy Department. Thoroughly classical, Literary, Scientific, Engineering and Business Courses. Professional course in Pedagogy for teachers. Preparatory course. Experienced faculty. Terms reasonable. Surroundings attractive, healthful, moral. Next session opens September 27, 1898. For catalogue giving particulars, address

F. M. ROOF, President,

East Lake, Ala.

Birmingham Dental College,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Session 1898-99.

The regular Winter Session will begin October 2, 1898, and continue until April 1, 1899. All the branches appertaining to DENTAL SCIENCE AND ART are thoroughly taught.

For Catalogues and other information, address T. M. ALLEN, D. D. S., Dean, P. O. Box 718; or W. B. FULTON, D. D. S., M. D., Secretary, 1912 1-2 Second Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

CALIFORNIA small or large guaranteed investments, withdrawable any time, paying large dividends. "Alina Colony," 220 Cal. St., San Francisco.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

A Wonderful Fluid.

A German chemist has prepared a fluid that has the power, when injected into the tissues of a plant near its roots, of anesthetizing the plant. The plant does not die, but stops growing, maintaining its fresh, green appearance, though its vitality is apparently suspended. It is also independent of the changes in temperature, the most delicate hothouse plants continuing to bloom in the open. The composition of the fluid is shrouded in the greatest mystery, but it is said to have a pungent odor and to be colorless.

Mr. Goodwin (to the bricklayer)—You should learn a noble lesson from your occupation. Even as you lay brick upon brick to build a noble mansion, so you should build good deed upon deed to build a temple for your soul. Bricklayer—Go on, this is a flathouse I'm building.—New York Journal.

His Sad Experience.—"I bought a claim," said the returned Klondiker, "where the nuggets were said to be as plentiful as blackberries." "And they were not?" "Well, yes, they were; but, you see, there are no blackberries in that region."—Tid-Bits.

"Well," said the great importer, "you want a position as tea-taster, do you? Have you ever had any experience in this business?" "No," the applicant replied, "but I've boarded around and eaten at restaurants so long that I know I'd be a good one at it. I could tell the genuine tea right off, because it would be so different, you know."—Chicago News.

A Successful Authoress.—Returned Tourist—By the way, Mrs. De Beauti, I have not seen your charming daughter since my return. When I left she had determined to submit her first novel to the Heighton Magazine. Has she been successful in her literary aspirations? Mrs. De Beauti—She married the editor.—New York Weekly.

ROME'S PINCIO LOVE MATCHES.

A Way in Which Youths in the Eternal City Pick Out Their Brides.

It is probable that the Pincio sees the inception of half the marriages in Rome. It is a curious sociological fact, but the explanation of it is simple. It has been commented upon by numberless writers, that Italians are exclusive, though not in the usually accepted sense of the word. They are proverbially open and friendly, especially to strangers, the commercial value of whose visits to their land they appreciate. But this cordiality, even to their own countrymen, has its limit. In no country more than in Italy is a man's home his castle, and, except in the highest circles and where there is no poverty to be concealed, he is chary of his hospitality. This is especially true of Rome and Naples. Therefore, if neither she nor her parents receive many visitors, how is the Roman girl of the bourgeois class who is not "in society" to meet the inevitable lover for whose advent and her consequent emancipation from parental tyranny she longs more ardently than young women usually do? The answer is: "The Pincio."

On Thursdays and Sundays, when the band plays (uncommonly well, by the way), and the park is in consequence crowded to overflowing, the signorina who is the fortunate possessor of a becoming costume dons it, and demurely accompanies her mother to the municipal pleasure ground, where each expends 10 centimes for the temporary right to a comfortable chair, ingeniously constructed so as to be springy, though fashioned entirely of iron. If she be a wise maiden, she will so maneuver that the chairs will be placed on the main pathway, where every one must pass. This being achieved, she may await developments. And if she have pretensions to beauty, she will not long be left in anticipation. The young men who pass will gaze at her approvingly; and finally one, to whom she may especially appeal, will detach himself from the crowd and take up his stand before her. Thus is initiated the first chapter of the romance. From that moment, without a word or sign, and even with scarcely a look from her, he becomes her swain and faithful knight. Week after week he sees her at the Pincio; he even follows her about the streets. Having ascertained her abode and her name, he generally soon manages to find a mutual friend who performs the introduction. The rest is obvious. Or, if they do not happen to have acquaintances in common, when the silent love-making has progressed far enough, a demand for the damsel's hand is made directly to her parents.

You know what you say about your poor kin? Well, that's the way your folks who have money talk about you.

STORIES OF RELIEF.

Two Letters to Mrs. Pinkham

MRS. JOHN WILLIAMS, Englishtown, N. J., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot begin to tell you how I suffered before taking your remedies. I was so weak that I could hardly walk across the floor without falling. I had womb trouble and such a bearing-down feeling; also suffered with my back and limbs, pain in womb, inflammation of the bladder, piles and indigestion. Before I had taken one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt a great deal better, and after taking two and one-half bottles and half a box of your Liver Pills I was cured. If more would take your medicine they would not have to suffer so much."

MRS. JOSEPH PETERSON, 513 East St., Warren, Pa., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have suffered with womb trouble over fifteen years. I had inflammation, enlargement and displacement of the womb. I had the backache constantly, also headache, and was so dizzy. I had heart trouble, it seemed as though my heart was in my throat at times choking me. I could not walk around and I could not lie down, for then my heart would beat so fast I would feel as though I was smothering. I had to sit up in bed nights in order to breathe. I was so weak I could not do anything.

"I have now taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and used three packages of Sanative Wash, and can say I am perfectly cured. I do not think I could have lived long if Mrs. Pinkham's medicine had not helped me."

OLD GLORY FLOATS OVER SANTIAGO.

Amid Impressive Ceremonies the Spanish Army Laid Down Their Arms.

SHAFTER RETURNED THE SWORD OF HIS ADVERSARY.

The Two Generals Rode Into the City Accompanied by Escorts to Take Formal Possession—Elaborate Ceremonies at the Palace, and Exactly at Noon Sunday the American Flag Was Raised and Saluted by Captain Capron's Battery—McKibben Appointed Military Governor.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sunday.—Amid impressive ceremonies, the Spanish troops laid down their arms between the lines of the Spanish and American forces at 9 o'clock this morning. General Shafter and the American brigade commanders and their staffs were escorted by a troop of cavalry and General Toral and his staff by one hundred picked men.

Trumpeters on both sides saluted with flourishes.

General Shafter returned to General Toral the latter's sword, after it had been handed to the American commander.

Our troops, lined up at the trenches, were eye-witnesses of the ceremony. General Shafter and his escort, accompanied by General Toral, rode through the city taking formal possession.

The city had been sacked before they arrived by the Spaniards. At the palace elaborate ceremonies took place. Exactly at noon the American flag was raised over the palace and was saluted by twenty-one guns by Captain Capron's battery. At the same time all the regimental bands in our lines played "The Star Spangled Banner," after which President McKinley's congratulatory telegram was read to each regiment.

The Thirteenth and Sixteenth regiments of infantry will remain in the city to enforce order.

The Spanish forces are to encamp outside of our lines.

McKibben Appointed Governor.

McKibben has been appointed temporary military governor. The ceremony of hoisting the stars and stripes was worth all the blood and treasure it cost. A concourse of 12,000 people witnessed the stirring and thrilling scene that will live forever in the minds of all the Americans present.

A finer setting for a dramatic episode it would be difficult to imagine. The palace, a picturesque old dwelling in the Moorish style of architecture, faces the Plaza de la Reina, the principal public square. Opposite rises the imposing Catholic cathedral. On one side is a quaint, brilliantly painted building, with broad verandas—the club of San Carlos; on the other a building of much the same description—the Cafe de la Venus.

Across the plaza was drawn up the Ninth infantry, headed by the Sixth cavalry band. In the street facing the palace stood a picked troop of the Second cavalry, with drawn sabres, under command of Captain Brett. Massed on the stone flagging between the band and the line of horses were the brigade commanders of General Shafter's division, with their staffs.

On the red-tiled roof of the palace stood Captain McKittrick, Lieutenant Miley and Lieutenant Wheeler; immediately above them upon the flagstaff, the illuminated Spanish arms and the legend, "Viva Alfonso XIII." All about, pressing against the verandah rails, crowding the windows and doors and lining the roofs, were the people of the town, principally women and non-combatants. As the chimes of the old cathedral rang out the hour of twelve, the infantry and cavalry presented arms. Every American uncovered, and Captain McKittrick hoisted the Stars and Stripes. As the brilliant folds unfurled in a gentle breeze against a fleckless sky, the cavalry band broke into the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner," making the American pulse leap and the American heart thrill with joy.

Booming of Capron's Battery.

At the same instant the sound of the distant booming of Captain Capron's battery firing a salute of twenty-one guns drifted in. When the music ceased from all directions around our lines came floating across the plaza the strains of the regimental bands and the muffled, hoarse cheers of our men. The infantry came to "order arms" a moment later after the flag was up, and the band played "Rally Round the Flag, Boys."

Instantly General McKibben called for three cheers for General Shafter, which were given with great enthusiasm, the band playing "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

The ceremony over, General Shafter and his staff returned to the American lines, leaving the city in the possession of the municipal authorities, subject to the control of General McKibben.

WASHINGTON.—General Chambers McKibben, who was appointed temporary military governor of Santiago, is a member of an old and well known Pennsylvania family. He enlisted in the civil war as a private in the regular army and arose step by step until for gallant service in the battle of North Anna river, Va., he was made a captain. At the conclusion of the war McKibbon chose to remain in the army and on May 1, 1896, he was promoted to be lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-first infantry. It was a lieutenat colonel of the Twenty-first that he went to Cuba. During the battle of Santiago his services were of so distinguished character as to win for him special mention in General Shafter's official reports. He was among the officers recommended for promotion and was last week named by the president as a brigadier general of volunteers.

TORAL'S CAPITULATION.

General Shafter Is Apprised of the Spanish Governor's Surrender.

WASHINGTON.—The war department has posted the following:

Playa Del Este, Near Santiago.—The following letter has just been received:

Santiago De Cuba, July 16.—To His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief of the American Forces:

Excellent Sir—I am now authorized by my government to capitulate. I have the honor to so apprise you and request that you designate an hour and place where my representatives shall appear in due time to compare with those of your excellency to effect the articles of capitulation on the basis of what has been agreed upon at this time.

I wish to manifest my desire to know the resolutions of the United States government respecting the return of the army, so as to note on the capitulations. Also the great courtesy of your great graces and return for their great generosity and impulse for the Spanish soldiers and allow them to return to the peninsula with the honors the American army do them the honor to acknowledge as dutifully descended.

(Signed) JOSE TORAL,
General Commanding Fourth Army Corps.

Secretary Alger states positively that the Spaniards will not be allowed to retain their arms.

The Terms of Surrender.

WASHINGTON.—A summary of the terms of surrender as finally agreed upon is as follows:

American infantry will patrol on all the roads about the city.

Our hospital corps will give attention to sick and wounded of the Spanish.

All Spanish troops in the province of Santiago except 10,000 at Holquin under General Luque are to come to the city and surrender.

Guns and defense of the city to be turned over in good condition.

Americans to have the use of the Juragua railroad.

All Spanish to be conveyed to Spain with portable church property.

All Spanish troops to surrender their arms.

Spanish to co-operate with Americans in removing mines.

Officers to retain side arms.

FINAL REPORT OF CASUALTIES.

Killed, Wounded and Missing at Santiago Numbers 1,914.

The final report of casualties in the army since it landed in Cuba three weeks ago has been forwarded to Washington. It shows an aggregate of 1,914 officers and men killed, wounded and missing. The killed number 246, of whom twenty-one are officers; wounded, 1,584, of whom ninety-eight were officers; and missing eighty-four, of whom none were officers. Of the wounded only sixty-eight have died. Colonel Pope, the surgeon-in-chief, says this is a remarkably small number of fatalties, considering the large number of wounded.

Barcelona Citizens Are Panic Stricken.

LONDON.—It is announced in a dispatch from Barcelona that the inhabitants of that city are panic stricken. They believe Americans will select defenseless Barcelona as the first point to bombard. The local banks are removing their specie to the country, the merchants are sending their goods to places of safety and many of the citizens are leaving. The governor of Barcelona has informed the people that they cannot expect help from the government.

Spanish Gunboat Is Destroyed.

The United States cruiser New Orleans completely destroyed the Spanish gunboat Antonio Lopez Saturday, which was recently chased ashore near San Juan while attempting to run the blockade.

The Porto Rican blockade is being keenly felt at San Juan, and the refugees are overcrowding the accommodations there.

New York's War Fund Bill.

The New York assembly has passed the $500,000 war fund bill unanimously.

LAST CABLE CAUGHT.

An American Censor Will Inspect Blanco's Messages to Madrid.

The last cable from Santiago de Cuba was caught Saturday by the anchor of the Massachusetts, near Aguadores, just as the surrender of Santiago was announced. The finding of the cable was accidental. It has been decided to buoy the cable for future use and not to cut it.

Captain-General Blanco, at Havana, will be deprived of all means of communication with his government at Madrid except through a strict censorship when the American army formally takes possession of Santiago.

Will Attempt to Save the Colon.

Admiral Sampson Friday morning sent the battleship Texas to make the wreck of the Cristobal Colon fast to the shore by hawsers and cables. It has been decided to attempt to save and repair her.

Sails for Annapolis With Cervera.

The United States auxiliary cruiser St. Louis has sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., for Annapolis having on board Admiral Cervera and other Spanish officers captured at Santiago de Cuba on July 3.

Toral's Losses.

A dispatch from Havana to El Impartial, at Madrid, says that 3,000 Americans have landed near Cienfuegos under cover of the guns of the United States cruiser Montgomery. General Toral cables that the losses of the last few days have been 400 killed and wounded and taken prisoners.

General Miles will have command of the land operations against Porto Rico. General Brooke will be the commanding general's chief assistant,

Stone in Her Stomach.

From the Gazette, Blandinsville, Ill.

The wife of the Rev. A. R. Adams, pastor of the Bedford Christian Church at Blandinsville, Ill., was for years compelled to live a life of torture from disease. Her case baffled the physicians, but to-day she is alive and well, and tells the story of her recovery as follows:

"About six years ago," said Mrs. Adams, "I weighed about 140 pounds, but my health began to fail and I lost flesh. My food did not agree with me and felt like a stone in my stomach. I began to bloat all over until I thought I had dropsy.

"I had pains and soreness in my left side which extended clear across my back and also into the region of my heart. During these spells a hard ridge would appear in the left side of my stomach and around the left side.

"These attacks left me sore and exhausted. All last summer I was so nervous that the children laughing and playing nearly drove me wild. I suffered also from female troubles and doctored with ten different physicians without receiving any help.

"My Husband Read."

"My husband having read in the newspaper of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, induced me to try them. I began taking them last November but experienced no relief until I had taken six boxes. I am now taking the eleventh box and have been greatly benefited.

"I was also troubled with nervous prostration and numbness of my right arm and hand so that at times I could hardly endure the pain, but that has all passed away. I now have a good appetite and am able to do my own work. Have done more this summer than in the past four years put together. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured me and I think it my duty to let other sufferers know it."

Hundreds of equally remarkable cases have been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Russia is said to own 3,000,000 horses—nearly one-half of the whole number in existence.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

A petrified oak has lately been dug up in Cheshire. It is said to be at least 10,000 years old.

Pimples Cured.

All disfiguring pimples are due to diseased blood. Salve or cosmetics will not cure. B. B. B. will cure because it drives out of the blood the poison which creates pimples. One to four bottles are warranted to cure. B. B. B. is purely vegetable. Large bottle $1.00. All druggists. Send for book. Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga.

A Frenchman estimates that there are in the world about 10,000 libraries worthy of the name.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Sir Arthur Sullivan, the musical composer, has been ordered by his physician to abstain from work for two months.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

It has been found in Switzerland that in building a railway laborers could work only one-third as long at a height of 10,000 feet as a mile lower.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

No person in Norway may spend more than threepence at one visit to a public house.

A Georgia lady writes: "Since first using and seeing the value of DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA (TEETHING POWDERS) in all troubles incident to childhood, I have never been without them in the house, and would advise all mothers to give them." TEETHINA Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels, makes teething easy and keeps the baby in a healthy condition.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

THE VALUE OF PERSISTENCE.

How a Stranger Got and Kept a Good Job.

"I'm lookin' for a job. I'm a good feller and I'll work cheap."

This is the language in which an honest and rather simple looking man approached the head of a Chicago firm.

"Sorry," smiled the proprietor, "but we have nothing to offer just now. Call 'round again."

Jake, as he called himself, walked away a couple of blocks, and then faced about and returned to repeat his application.

"I been here," he said, "fur a job, and you told me to come again. I'm here."

The proprietor, being busy, did not recall the previous visit, and, after informing Jake that there was nothing for him yet, asked him to come again. This time Jake made a round trip of about half a mile, and again dropped in, offering his services as twice before.

"Persistent and looks honest," said the proprietor to his bookkeeper. "Wonder what he could do?"

"Might give him a chance to collect some of our impossible accounts," laughed the bookkeeper. "He's the kind of a man to keep pegging away, and even creditors can be worn out."

Jake was given some of the worst old accounts that could be hunted up and started out. By making forty or fifty calls on the same man on the same day he began to make an impression, and the firm is now getting a good deal of money that had long since been charged to profit and loss.

"I can't afford to have people think I don't know about this particular question," said the politician, "and I haven't the time I need to read up on it." "Well," replied his wife, "in that case I'll tell you what I'd do. I'd look wise and get some paper to announce that you decline to be interviewed."—Washington Star.

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buys this Desk, made of quarter-sawed oak or finished in mahogany, piano-polished. It measures 53 in. high, 29 in. wide, 9 in. beveled mirror. Retail price $10.

Our mammoth general catalogue, the great household educator is mailed free on request. Our Clothing catalogue and Cloth samples is also mailed free. Expressage paid on all Clothing.

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Owing to an overproduction at our Baltimore mills, we are offering many specials this month. Our Carpet catalogue in hand-painted colors is yours for the asking. This month we sew Carpets, furnish wadded lining free, and pay freight on all $9 Carpet purchases and over. Address (exactly as below)

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Columbia

MAKE HILL CLIMBING EASY.

Columbia Chain Wheels, $75
Hartfords, . . 50
Vedettes, $40 & 35

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

$125.

Repairing House.

The oldest in the State.

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All kinds of wheels. Second-hand, $5.00; new models from $15.00 up.

The Loosley Cycle Company,

Second Ave., (opp. P. O.) BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

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Containing a Registered Guarantee.

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Am. N. U. No. 29, 1898.

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TRADE (G. F. P.) MARK

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It is the only real weapon which protects and also makes fun, laughter and lots of it; it shoots, not once, but many times without reloading; and will protect by its appearance in time of danger, although loaded only with liquid. It does not get out of order; is durable, handsome, and nickel plated.

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135 Leonard St., New York.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA.

Without Reference to Party The Appeal is Made.

NOT FOR PARTY SUCCESS

But the Cause of Human Liberty---The Whole Country Is Aroused, and the People Are Full of Hope---Words of Encouragement From Chairman Crowe.

HEADQUARTERS STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 23.

To the people of Alabama—The columns of the Independent Citizen this week are devoted almost exclusively to the general news of the campaign. I desire to call the attention of every voter in Alabama to the speech our candidate for governor, Mr. Deans, made at Clanton a few weeks ago. This speech has been published in this paper before and in several other state papers: It is given place in this paper again because we are too poor to pay for its publication in pamphlet form, and make avail of this last opportunity for giving it the greatest possible circulation. The speech of Senator Deans never has been answered. For the first time in twenty years the democratic party in this state has been forced to the defensive. In his opening campaign speech at Tuscumbia Governor Johnston devoted a third of his time in an attempt to answer Mr. Dean's speech, but he did not answer a single charge, and was unable to meet one issue raised by Mr. Deans. All that he could say was that Mr. Deans had not, while a member of the legislature, put through any reform measure. Every intelligent man in Alabama knows that no populite or republican ever has been able to pass reform measures through a democratic legislature in Alabama. If you have not read Mr. Dean's speech you should read it, and if you have read it you would better read it again.

In this paper there are also published two addresses over my signature, which have been published before. So many requests have come from populists, republicans and independents for back numbers of this paper, that we decided to get out an extra edition, hence the republication of general matter relating to the campaign.

I beg to call the attention of every voter to the letter over signature of "Citizen," in this issue. This letter was written by a man who has enjoyed exceptional opportunities for investigation of lawlessness in Alabama, and he is well qualified to speak of "things he has seen and heard." No fair-minded man can read this letter without feeling that we are in a dangerous condition, and every good citizen owes a duty to his state, and family, and his God, which he cannot escape.

We have made the best fight we could. We know our cause is just, and without money to meet the actual necessary expenses, we have gone on trusting in God and the sober judgment of good people. The cause of human liberty is with the people. If they are willing to toil and suffer like slaves, then let it be, and the consequences upon them and their children. But if they act the part of men our cause is won.

G. B. CROWE,
Chairman.

Within a few days the people of Alabama will be called upon to decide whether this state shall be ruled by the will of the people, through the agency of the men of their choice, or by the will of a few politicians through the agency of a lawless and dangerous element. State officials, members of the legislature and county officers are to be elected. If every man who has the right to vote is allowed to go to the polls and cast his vote for the men of his choice and every vote is counted, and an honest return made of the votes actually cast, everybody should be satisfied. This is said to be a government of the people and by the people, and all that any honest man can ask is that he be allowed to vote and have his vote counted as cast. This is the principle of republican government and it is the law of the land. Whoever raises his voice or lifts his hand against this principle is an enemy to the state, and the man who dares to violate this organic law is an outlaw and should be treated as a public enemy.

Before deciding how he will vote every honest man will try to learn the truth about the character and capacity of the candidates and the principles which these candidates represent. There are three state tickets in the field. It would take up too much time to look into the personal character of every one of the candidates for state office, but it will answer every purpose to make a careful investigation of the principles and measures for which the different parties stand as shown by their history and the statements of their leaders.

The first and most important issue in this state is the question of honest elections. It seems strange that this should ever be an issue in politics, but conditions in Alabama have been such that this has been an issue for a long time. It is a disgrace to our civilization and a great outrage upon the people, that they should be forced to struggle year after year for the right which has been guaranteed to them under the law. Would it not seem strange if any political party in this state should demand the right of trial by jury, or the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, or the right of the habeas corpus writ? It would be strange, indeed, if any political party, backed up by a large number of good citizens, should put out a platform demanding any one of these rights, for they are guaranteed under the constitution and are counted among the inalienable rights of a free people. These rights are essential to a free people and lie at the foundation of a republican form of government, but they are no more essential than the right of suffrage, which is the keystone of republican institutions. And yet we find that the right of suffrage has been an issue in Alabama politics for a long time. It is the one great issue today and will be a great issue until it is settled in favor of the people who are demanding their rights under the law. This issue has been made by populists, republicans and independents, who charge that the democratic party in this state has prostituted the right of suffrage to its own selfish ends, and that this great safeguard of republican institutions and palladium of liberty has been debauched to the great injury of the people and the disgrace of the state. And with these grave and specific charges, opposition to the democratic party has time and again gone before the people, and is before the people today, repeating those charges and demanding that the guilty be punished and the state freed of this lawless class.

The proof of these charges, the proof of altered registration papers, falsified poll lists, and wholesale ballot debauchery, has been furnished time and again. But the men who are at the back of this conspiracy have not gone to jail and have not been troubled even to explain. But the people continue the fight and the day will come when election frauds will be punished as other crimes against the state, and ballot box stuffers will be no more respected in Alabama than they are in other states where such crimes are not tolerated.

Every voter should inform himself regarding these great crimes before he casts his vote. It is the purpose of this article to give some of the proof at hand in support of these charges. Space for only a small percentage of the testimony which could be furnished is allowed in this article. But enough can be crowded into this space to convince any fair minded, honest man that the charges are well founded.

In the first place, these crimes against the right of suffrage are perpetrated to a greater extent in that section of the state known as the black belt than in any other part of the state. Crime is always found where there is the least respect for the law, and public opinion tolerates lawlessness because those who dominate the public conscience are the beneficiaries of the lawless acts.

Dallas county is in the black belt, and for a long time has been noted for the enormity of its crimes against the right of suffrage. Here are a few of the many outrages committed in that county:

At Brown's beat No. 29 only 17 men voted in the state election of 1894, while falsified returns gave a majority of 317 for the democratic ticket. Mr. W. D. Parnell, who was a confederate soldier and is a highly respected citizen, has lived in that beat for many years. He watched the polling place all day and made affidavit to the fact that only 17 men went into the polling place.

J. Gilbert Johnson, a farmer and respected white man, who was born and brought up in Lexington precinct, No. 9, Dallas county, makes affidavit to the fact that he knows every white man in that beat, and there were only 47 white voters, and that he was within 75 feet of the polling place from the time the polls opened until they closed, and the 45 men and no more entered said polling place. The falsified returns from that beat showed a vote of 277.

Mr. S. P. McIlwan is a white man who has resided in Dallas county nearly seventy years, and is well known. He testifies that at the court house, precinct No. 36, in the city of Selma, only 719 voters, including election managers, clerks and returning officers, entered the polling place on election day. The falsified returns from this voting place showed a vote of 2083. There are many other affidavits from that county. There were not over 1,577 votes cast at the state election in 1894, in Dallas county, but the falsified returns showed a total vote of 6,517, a steal of 5,000 votes.

At Clifton precinct, Wilcox county, only 38 men entered the polling place, as shown by affidavits of Messrs. Pearson and Pritchard, two highly respected white men of that county. The fraudulent returns from that precinct gave the democratic ticket 223 votes and the opposition 7 votes. At Mims, No. 13 precinct, in the same county, only 57 men went to the polling place on election day, as shown by the testimony of W. B. Rogers, a respected white man of that county. But the fraudulent returns gave 142 votes for the democratic ticket and 12 for opposition. H. C. and J. T. Pearson, white men, and good citizens, were at Bethel precinct, beat 6, and testify that 137 votes and no more entered said place on election day. The fraudulent returns from this precinct gave 457 votes for the democratic ticket, and 14 for the opposition. These are a few of the outrages from Wilcox county. In that county there was a steal of over 4,000 votes. In Hale county, at Hollow Square, beat No. 6, only 52 men entered the polling place, as shown by the testimony of H. T. Stringfellow, a white man who was born in that county and is highly respected. Fraudulent returns from that beat gave the democratic ticket 360 votes and the opposition 8 votes. Testimony of several reputable citizens of Hale county, among the number, Judge James M. Hobson, father of the gallant hero of Santiago, and Hon. S. A. Hobson, brother of Lieutenant Hobson, show that at one beat in that county there were only 56 voters registered, as stated by the judge of probate and Mr. P. H. Waller, the registrar, yet the fraudulent returns from that beat gave 504 votes and every one for the democratic ticket.

In Bullock county, F. E. Tompkins and W. P. Carter, men who stand high in that county, testified that they were at Greenwood beat No. 8, in that county, all day and that 104 men went to the polling place. Fraudulent returns from that beat gave 354 votes. Mr. M. R. Hall, a native of Bullock county, and a white man of iltelligence and good character, testified that he was at Midway beat on election day and saw every man that went to the polling place and that only 197 voters entered the polling place. Falsified returns from this beat gave a vote of 323.

In Lowndes county Mr. L. Reese testified that he was present at the court house in said county when the votes were canvassed and that he then and there took down the official vote as announced by the county board. The vote as declared at that time was 2,272 for the democratic ticket and 361 for the opposition, but the official declaration of the vote from that county, as announced by the speaker of the house of representatives, was 4,995 for the democratic ticket and 361 for the opposition. Mr. Reese is well known in Alabama as a man of intelligence and high character.

The same character of evidence came from Barbour, Clarke, Greene, Henry, Macon, Marengo, Monroe, Montgomery, Perry, Russell and Sumter counties. In North Alabama the frauds have not been so palpable, but some of the North Alabama counties have made a record in this line. In certain precincts of Calhoun, Jefferson, Madison, Morgan and Talladega counties the crimes against the right of suffrage were flagrant. The last named county attracted the attention of the whole country four years ago. It was advertised far and wide, north, south, east and west, on account of the monstrous frauds in a democratic primary. Here is a clipping from the Selma Times, a democratic newspaper, commenting on that outrage:

The Times is democratic—warp, woof and filling. It believes that the principles of democracy are eternal and will not die. It believes that the faults, the follies, the vices of the white man's party are preferable to the virtues, the best intentions and wisest capabilities of the black man's party in the south. It deplores the weaknesses, it laments the shortcomings, and would cure, if it could, the blindness of the party of Morgan and Houston in Alabama. It stands by the nominees of the democratic party; it gives aid nor comfort to the candidates named by the enemies of our party. But at the same time it raises the red flag of danger and burns the red lights of democratic peril.

A primary election, so-called, to nominate a democratic candidate for congress in this district has just been held. The frauds in that election were patent, gross, palpable and indefensible. The nominee's best friend dare not try to defend them on the stump; the party's most devoted adherent is powerless to condone them on the hustings.

The nominee may be, and doubtless is, a man of great probity of character and spotless integrity. He may have none of these small vices which are common to humanity; but he is, or hopes to be, the beneficiary of corruption more disgraceful than has ever dishonered the party in this state.

The means by which Mr. Plowman was nominated are not irregularities. They are not the result of impulse, such as might grow in the heat of a convention and spring from an unconsidered determination on the part or friends to win a fight for their favorite. They are the preconcerted, predetermined, preconceived, prearranged plan to nominate a certain candidate at every hazard and without regard to the party's good. As the Calhoun county paper puts it, "It is Talladega's fraud." It is the party's dishonor; it is Mr. Plowman's shame. It is time to call a halt. It is time to appeal to fixed principles of reason. It is time to take our bearing in the storm.

We appeal to party authority to save the democracy of this district from a danger more imminent than ha threatened it in many long years. We appeal to Mr. Plowman to rescue the democracy, and not bring it to shame. It is possible he will be elected. If he is, no distinction, no profit, no honor can come to him from that election. Like all other men who have been the beneficiaries of fraud, he can only hope to reap the reward of temporary success, and after that drink the bitter dregs of permanent bitterness and oblivion.

We hoist no name at our masthead We wish we could do so without the blush of shame. We await Mr. Plowman's decision; we are listening for the party's command.

The beneficiary of this fraud inside the party was forced to retire by public opinion, but he came forward again in 1896 and got the nomination as a free silver Johnston democrat. He was given the certificate, but his seat was contested and he was unseated. Dallas county is in his district, and the testimony filed before the committee in this contest, revealed the same character of frauds in Dallas as has been already mentioned. A great mass of evidence has been gathered in this matter, but there is not space for further reference to the testimony in support of the charges of crimes against the right of suffrage in this state. In his opening campaign speech at Clanton, Mr. Deans referred to the speech of the late chairman of the democratic executive committee, who declared before the last democratic convention: "It cannot be denied that our election laws are defective, and that the punishment of fraud is difficult, if not impossible."

In a recent report on one of the contested election cases from Alabama, a committee of congress said: "If the election laws of Alabama had been designed to encourage fraud and thwart the people's will they could not have been in some respects more happily framed to meet that purpose." In the opinion of good people in this state, the election laws in this state were designed to encourage fraud and thwart the people's will.

The democratic party claims that the election laws of this state are based on the ballot reform movement, and are often what is known as the Australian system. There is no warrant for this claim. On the contrary, it is safe to say that the election laws of this state are the very worst that could be designed. No other state has such iniquitous laws. For the purpose of comparing our laws with other states, the election laws of twenty-five states have been examined. Among the number are the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida and California, And it is proposed to demonstrate not only by the results that have been seen, but by the design of the law itself, that there has been, and is, a conspiracy to defeat the will of the people. In doing this, only a brief abstract of the laws can be given, but enough will be shown to establish the falsity of the democratic claim. This can be done by reference only to the salient features.

In the first place, "The distinctive feature of the ballot practice in New South Wales is that the names of all the candidates being on one ticket, the names of person for whom the voter does not wish to vote must be crossed off, a blue pencil being provided for the purpose by the authorities, while there are clearly printed on the ticket, in red ink, directions as to how many candidates must be voted for."

REGISTRATION.

In Alabama the judge of probate superintends the registration of voters. The governor appoint a registrar for each county, who holds office for four years. The county registrar appoints precinct registrars, who hold office for four years. It is the duty of the precinct registrar to make registration of elections in their precincts in each year when a general election is to be held. Registration shall begin the first Monday in May and continue for eighteen days except in cities of 5,000 or more when thirty days time shall be given. Registrar must within two weeks make copy of registration list and return it with original list to the office of the judge of probate. Judge of probate must make alphabetical list of electors returned to his office as the same appears from the returns of the registrar. One copy of this alphabetical list shall be delivered to the inspectors of election immediately preceding every election. If any precinct registrar fails or refuses to act, the county registrar must appoint some competent person to act in his stead.

In other states where elections are not a farce, Illinois and Connecticut and California for instance, the following laws obtain regarding regis tion. In the state of Illinois there is a board of election commissioners, and this board is also known as the board of registry, having charge of the matter of registration of voters. In every city and incorporated town, there is a board of commissioners appointed by the county court, the board is composed of three members, each of whom is designated as an election commissioner and is an officer of the court. A board of election commissioners is also appointed by the county court for every precinct not inside an incorporated town. These commissioners hold office respectively for one, two and three years. Two of such commissioners, at least, shall always be selected from the two leading political parties of the state, one from each of such parties and all shall be legal voters and householders, residing in such city, village or incorporated town, and be men of well-known political convictions and of approved integrity and capacity. No commissioner can hold any other public office. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of such judges of the county court that one of the leading political parties of the state is not represented upon such commission by a person of the same political faith he shall at once remove one of such commissioners and fill the vacancy with a member of the leading political party not so represented. Complaint made against any commissioner, stating grounds of complaint and signed and sworn to by at least twenty-five legal voters of the precinct, or incorporated town, shall be sufficient to bring the matter to the attention of the judge of the county court. Board of election commissioners must organize by electing one of their number as chairman and one as secretary. Each election commissioner is required to take an oath of office before the county judge, which oath, when subscribed and sworn to before such judge, shall be filed and preserved in the office of the county clerk. Such commissioner shall also give an official bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars.

The persons authorized by law, or appointed pursuant to any town or city ordinance, to act as judges of elections in any town, city or ward, or other election district or precinct, shall constitute a "board of registry" for their respective towns, cities, wards, districts or precincts, and shall meet on Tuesday, three weeks preceding any state election, at 9 o'clock a. m.. and proceed to make a list, as hereinafter prescribed, of all persons qualified and entitled to vote at the ensuing election in the election district of which they are judges, which list, when completed, shall constitute and be known as the "register" of electors of said election district. It shall be the duty of this registry board to make an alphabetical list of all voters as shown by the poll list of the last election, on file in the office of the judge of probate. In making said list the board shall include all voters well known to them as entitled to vote at the next election who were not listed on the poll list, and from this new registration list shall be stricken the names of all electors who are known to have died or removed since the last election. This work of revising registration lists shall begin at least three weeks immediately preceding an election, and during this period any qualified elector who did not vote at the preceding election may register. The office of register shall be at some convenient and comfortable place.

The registration list shall be open to inspection of any elector, and any voter may point out errors or omissions. The name of an elector on the list who has been proven to be disqualified by oath of two voters, will be erased and such voter will be notified to appear and show cause why his name should not be stricken off. Upon the revision of registration lists one copy must be filed with the judge of county court, one posted at place where last election was held and a number of copies printed for distribution.

In Iowa the city council appoints the board of registration; in California the county clerk is required to keep an open registration book for precincts not in incorporated towns. In all of the above mentioned states, and others, and, in fact, in a number, if not all, the southern states, except Alabama, the registration lists are either posted or open to inspection. Anyone can see at a glance the rottenness of the Alabama registration laws and that they were never intended for honest purposes. If our registration laws conformed to the laws of all, or ninety per cent of the other states, the registration lists would be open to public inspection and false entries could be exposed. If such were the case it would do away with a great deal of the rascality. In 1894 the negroes were advised not to register and they did not register in the black belt, still their names were entered on the registration lists and they were counted for the democratic ticket.

ELECTION MANAGERS.

in Alabama are appointed by the judge of probate, sheriff and clerk of the court. These managers are called inspectors, and the inspectors must be appointed for each place of voting, "two of whom shall be members of opposing political parties IF PRACTICABLE," and one returning officer shall be appointed for each precinct. The sheriff is the returning officer for the county. Inspectors and returning officers are appointed thirty days before election day. The inspectors 'select two persons to act as clerks." The imspectors "must appoint two or more markers or assistants for illiterate and disabled electors, one from each of the opposing political parties, each of whom must be a DISCREET PERSON, able to read and write."

"Clerks and markers must be appointed from a list of persons, not less than six nor more than ten in any one precinct, who may be suggested for that purpose by the duly constituted authorities, respectively, of the opposing political parties, * * * and the opposing political parties shall each have the right to suggest a list of names." The inspectors, clerks and markers must take an oath to perform their duties at the election according to law."

The laws of other states, particularly those states that have been mentioned, are clear and unmistakable in all matters relating to the holding of elections, qualifications and duties of the officers charged with the management of elections. The election laws of California may be taken as a fair sample of the whole, and to illustrate by way of comparison the following is taken word for word from the California statutes:

"The board of supervisors, or other board having charge and control of elections in each of the counties, and cities and counties of the state, shall appoint for each precinct, from the electors thereof whose names appear upon the last assessment roll of said county, or city and county, two inspectors, two judges, and two clerks; the inspectors, judges and clerks to be selected, respectively, from the several respective political parties which, respectively, cast five per cent of the entire vote of the state at the last preceding general election for electors of president and vice-president nominated by such political party, so that each such political party shall have at least one representative upon such board; and the remaining officers upon such board shall be apportioned as nearly as may be equally between the two political parties which, respectively, cast the highest and next highest number of votes for said electors at said election. The inspectors and judges so appointed shall constitute a board of electors for each precinct. Such board of election shall canvass the votes for such precinct, and must be present at the closing of the polls. The members of said board shall relieve each other in the duties of canvassing the ballots, which may be conducted by at least half of the whole number; but the final certificate shall be signed my a majority of the whole. No person shall be eligible to act as an officer of election at any precinct who has been employed in any official capacity in the county, or city or county in the state, within ninety days next preceding any election. No person shall be eligible to act as a member of any election board, or as a clerk upon such board who cannot read and write the English language. Any person acting as a member of any election board, or as a clerk upon such board, who cannot read and write the English language, and any person who refuses to act upon such board, or as a clerk thereof, after proper notification of his appointment, who is otherwise eligible, unless good and sufficient cause for such refusal is shown, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be subject to a fine of five hundred dollars, and upon failure to pay said fine shall be imprisoned in the county jail of such county, or city and county, for the period of one day for each one dollar of said fine."

The election managers are also required "before opening the polls to post in several separate, convenient places, easy of access, not less than four printed copies of the official registration list of the county. The copies so posted must be maintained during the whole time of voting, and must not in any manner be lost or defaced." Before receiving any ballots, the managers must, in the presence of any persons assembled at the polling place, open and exhibit and close the ballot box, and thereafter it must not be removed from the polling place or presence of the bystanders until all the ballots are counted, nor must it be opened until after the polls are finally closed. The ballot box must be locked and the key delivered to one of the judges. The judges of election shall each be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined a thousand dollars, if such ballot box shall not be kept constantly in public view during the progress of the election; unless it shall be shown by such judge that he protested against such obstruction of the view of the ballot box. and was overruled by the majority of the judges. If any barricade or other obstruction of any kind shall be, prior to, or during such election, interposed, so that all who desire cannot constantly see such ballot box, it shall be the duty of such judges to remove such obstruction on request, or on their own motion, and if such obstruction shall not be removed on request, it shall be the duty of any sheriff, constable or police officer to remove the same on request. And such judges shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a penalty of a thousand dollars on conviction, for removing the same on demand, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than six months nor more than two years.

And it is further provided in the election laws of other states that "each political party shall also have the right to a challenger placed conveniently outside of the polling booth, but not in the way of voters." In addition to such challenger, each of the political parties casting votes at such polls, at the close of the polls, shall have the right to the admission of two persons of their political faith into the room where such ballots are to be canvassed, to watch such canvass, which watchers may be selected by the captain of the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2.)

People's Party State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:
X GILBERT BURNETT DEANS,
of Calera.

FOR TREASURER:
X WILLIAM B. KILLEBREW,
of Newton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
X THOMAS H. MAXWELL,
of Tuskaloosa.

FOR AUDITOR:
X ALEX. G. DAKE,
of Clanton.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
X JAMES M. WHITEHEAD,
of Greenville.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE:
X LITTLETON REESE,
of Sandy Ridge.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION:
X ANDREW J. HEARN,
of Yantley.

Citizens' Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES FROM JEFFERSON COUNTY:
X EX-GOV. RUFUS W. COBB,
of Woodlawn.
X CHRISTIAN F. ENSLEN,
of Birmingham.
X CLARENCE H. SPENCER,
of Bessemer.
X LEWIS E. PARSONS,
of Birmingham.
X JOHN LOGAN BRAKE,
of Warrior.
X ANDREW BASCOM JONES,
of East Lake.

FOR CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT:
X JAMES C. WILLIAMS.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR PROBATE JUDGE:
X M. V. HENRY.

The important question before the people of Alabama is not whether Gov. Johnston or Senator Deans shall be Governor. It is whether the people shall run this State or turn it over to a ring of politicians. It is to the interest of property holders as well as the poor to have peace and quiet in this State. There can be no peace under ballot-box stuffers and overnor Johnston.

THE one-armed hero of the wire-grass has repented of his sins, and now says that he is in favor of honest elections. When an old sinner like Wm. C. Oates repents and comes out and acknowledges that he was never elected, or words to that effect, and that he can not any longer afford to tolerate ballot-box stuffing, as he is growing old, the little fellows that are left had better heed his warning. Don't throw up to the old hero that it is sour grapes; that if he had captured the plum for United States senator he would now be in a different frame of mind. Give the old gentleman credit for being sincere. Maybe some day you will get left and wish to wash your hands of fraud and corruption.

TO THE PEOPLE.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

ward or precinct, or other persons managing the political interests for such party in such ward or precinct, and, in the absence of such selection, it shall be the duty of the judges of such election to admit into such room two persons of each political party so voting at such election, who shall be vouched for by the judge or judges representing such political party, to be present during the canvass of such votes and the making af such returns. That such persons shall be of good character and sober, and shall in no-wise interfere with such canvass. The challengers present and watchers of such canvass shall be allowed to be present, and so near that they can see the judges and clerks of said election are faithfully performing their duties. Each candidate for an office to be filled at such election, by certificate in writing, signed by him, may designate one person for each election precinct in which he is a candidate, to be present at such canvass of the ballots, and such persons shall be admitted to a position in said room as a watcher of such canvass. And the judges of election shall permit him to be present, and so near to them that he can see such canvass and the statements required by them of the voters are correctly made, and no judge of election or police or other officer shall allow such person to be molested or removed during the canvass of such ballots, nor until such statements have been made, completed and signed, unless he shall be personally guilty of fraudulent or disorderly conduct."

The election laws of Illinois and California, and indeed the great majority of states, are very comprehensive, but would be interesting to thousands in this state if these laws could be quoted in full, particularly the parts relating to the management of the election and the counting of the votes. But not even the length of this article will justify a full reprint of those laws by way of comparison with the shameful methods practiced in Alabama. However, a word more in regard to informing the public as to result of the election.

"When the canvass of the ballots shall have been completed, and the poll clerks shall have announced to the judges the total number of votes received by each candidate, each of the judges of election in turn shall then proclaim, in a loud voice, the total number of votes received by each of the persons voted for in such precinct, and the office for which he is designated, and the number of votes for and the number of votes against any proposition which shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, such proclamation shall be prima facie evidence of the result of the canvass of such ballots."

Every election judge and clerk retains a copy of the abstract of vote, the ballot box is given to one judge of the election and the key to the same to another, and the ballot box, with tally sheets, is returned to county board.

Any person who personates an elector for the purpose of registering or voting is guilty of a felony. Any person guilty of either of the following offenses, shall, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of a felony and sent to the penitentiary for not less than one and not more than five years: Fraudulently registering, or attempt to register; false entry on registration lost; hinder or delay any person having right to register; aid, counsel, procure or advise any voter, person or judge of election to violate any election law; or knowingly and wilfully hinder or delay an officer of election; or keep false poll list; or make any false entries on poll list; or omit to do any act by law directed to be done.

By this comparison it is plain that the Alabama laws for holding elections, and the qualifications and duties of the officers are as defective as the registration laws. In short, any person with three grains of common sense can see that they were designed for the sole purpose of preventing an honest expression of the will of the people, and destroying the very form of republican institutions. It is a burning shame, an outrage upon the people, and a disgrace to any self-respecting state in this day of advanced civilization. The wonder is that ths people have quietly submitted to it. They would have been justified in resorting to any means to destroy this iniquitous system.

Look at the abstract of these laws. In Alabama two inspectors shall be members of opposing political parties "IF PRACTICABLE." It is seldom practicable, and white men, the sons of freemen and the wealth producers must go fawning and cringing before a lot of lawless officials and beg for representation. And these petty tyrants often treat the petitioners with contumely. In other states the law is mandatory, opposing political parties must be represented. In Alabama an election manager may not know A from a bull's foot, and it matters not if he be the most venal and notorious liar or debauchee in the community. In fact, it is quite common to appoint as the inspector to represent the populists or republicans, or both, the most illiterate and venal negro that can be found. In other states the judges of election must be qualified electors and men of "good repute and character, who can speak, read and write the English language, and be skilled in the four fundamental rules of arithmetic, and must be of good understanding and capable." The marker is a unique creature of our statute, he must be a "discreet person," and it matter not whether he can speak or read the English language. Discreet is a good word here, at least it means precisely what was intended. A man may be a liar and a thief and a villian and yet discreet. The discreet man is he who selects the best means to accomplish a purpose, and the people of Alabama have known some very discreet markers.

THE BALLOT in Alabama is well suited to the purpose for which it was intended, i. e., to keep the democratic party in power. It must be "printed on plain white paper, with a slender line between each name and extending sufficiently to the left of the names to easily permit making a crossmark (X) before each name, and in the appropriate place, the words 'Vote for one.' The order in which the titles of the several officers to be filled may be arranged upon the ballots shall be left to the discretion of the judge of probate, but the names of all candidates for the same office must be printed together and arranged alphabetically according to the initial letters of their surnames, irrespective of party."

The popular form of ballot with states which have adopted the reform system of voting, is to group all names and officers by parties, over each of which is printed a distinct sign or emblem. The voter of a straight ticket marks a cross in the circle at the head of his ticket. The voter who wishes to scratch or scatter marks in a square opposite the name of the candidate of his choice. Another form is to group each party's names and officers in one column, over which is placed a circle, and the voter who wishes to vote a straight ticket marks in the circle. The first form with the emblem is more convenient for the illiterate voter, but the illiterate voter could easily be taught to vote a straight ticket under the second form. For instance, if the ticket should be arranged in following order: Democratic, populist, republican, the illiterate voter wishing to vote the straight democratic ticket need only learn to make a mark in circle at top of first column, or second column is for the populist ticket, and so on. Both of these forms have name of party printed in large letters at top of ticket. Two forms of ballot have been attached as an exhibit to this article and the writer hereof hopes they will find space in this paper. In practically all of the few states where neither of the two forms mentioned is used, the name of the party is placed opposite the name of each candidate.

The writer of this article has not examined the election laws of every one of the forty-five states, but he has examined the laws of a large number of states and from a general knowledge of election laws of all the states he feels justified in saying that the Alabama election laws are the worst in the United States.

Georgia laws are bad enough, and in Florida they have practically the same form of ballot as Alabama, but in that state there are some safeguards around the registration. All of the electien managers MUST NOT be of the same political party, ballots must be counted in "presence of public," and the result "publicly proclaimed," and heavy penalties are provided for violation of any election law. And in Arkansas where, it is said, honest elections are not the rule, the election managers must be of different political parties. The party is designated on the ballot opposite every name of the candidate, and penalties are provided.

In Alabama, no penalties are provided for the violation of an election law. The election laws in this state are the most vicious that could be made. That these laws were designed to encourage fraud and defeat the will of the people there is hardly the shadow of doubt.

But malfeasance in office and lawlessness in Alabama has not stopped at infringments upon the right of suffrage. The whole legislative, judicial and administrative departments of government have been tainted with corruption, and it is daily growing more alarming. Our state government is more depraved today than it has ever been, except, perhaps, under the corrupting influence of the state banks in 1846, or the dark period of reconstruction. In 1846 the state banks had grown so powerful that they tainted every department of state, and some of the most prominent men of that period became involved. A portion of our bonded debt is a remnant of those corrupt times. The rapacity and venality of aliens and denizens of the reconstruction period is a familiar story. What sort of history are we making today, and what will our children say of our own times? Our legislature of four years ago was said to be the most corrupt in the history of the state. Col. S. W. Johns denounced the body in the most scathing terms, and for a while the lobby was silent under his powerful invectives. Leading democrats have declared that the general assembly of two years ago was more corrupt than that of four years ago. Railroads and industrial corporations and municipalities have felt the nefarious affects of this demoralizing state of affairs. The mauagement of large enterprises declare that legislative expenses are among the heaviest fixed charges.

It is not the purpose of the writer to reflect in any way upon the supreme court, but it is a notorious fact that prominent attorneys frequently reflect upon our court in private conversation. This thing was unheard of a few years ago, but it is daily growing more common. Charges of incompetency, malfesance and corruption against our inferior courts are as common as as charges of crimes against the right of suffrage. The moral and intellectual standard of our judiciary is lower than it has been in twenty-five years, and those charged with ministerial functions are plodding in stupidity and inoculated with corruption. A distinguished attorney of this state, Mr. Jno. B. Knox, while chairman of the democratic executive committee, and speaking before the state convention of that party, after referring to crimes against the right of suffrage, said: "It is impossible for us to estimate the injury which will result from the tolerance of official dereliction. The ultimate result is the same without regard to the office held; purity of administration must exist from the office of chief executive down to the the humblest manager of an election. If corruption in one is approved or tolerated, as sure as night follows day, it will ultimately lead to the corruption of the other, and I may say of all others. The results of such an influence will enter every branch of society. It will reach your bank cashiers and afiect positions of trust in every department. It will ultimately enter your courts and affect the administration of justice."

The administrative department has not escaped the corrupting and blighting influence. Disclaiming any purpose to reflect upon the private character of the governor, it is within proper criticism to speak from the records of administrative malfesance, corruption and incompetency.

The reports of the public examiner developed the fact that there had been gross irregularities and incompetency in the important department of agriculture. There was a shortage of over $5,000, and the humiliating spectacle of charging these shortages to the deceased son-in-law of the commissioner was presented, but the miserable makeshift was shown to be flimsy and false.

In the department of education incapacity and irregularities go stalking hand in hand with an insolence that never characterized this department before. A lot of stuff called "advance sheets" of thirty-ninth biennial report was put out by the superintendent of education in October, 1896. The folder, edited by the deaf and dumb, and printed by the blind, is a literary digest and a work off art compared to these "advance sheets." The pamphlet contains 100 pages and on the first page explanation is given of fifty-five errors and there are abous 445 more errors that are noted under "Errata." On account of the great expense of publishing reports, the superintendent was unwilling to give anything but an "advance sheet." But in this "advance sheet" the superintendent promised to "furnish such a report as I think will materially change the complection of Alabama, educationally." All this was to be done in the face of "difficulties to overcome and obstructions in the way," and with every thing "conspiirng to embarrass my administration." The complexion of Alabama has been materially changed and the educational department has been a factor in making the change. "Rosy with hope, green with jealousy and pallid with despair" is the story of the change.

Within the past six months several of the state papers, particularly the Age-Herald, have called attention to the deplorable condition of our educational department. Within the past three months, a pamphlet of 150 odd pages under the title of "Circular of Information from Department of Education: authorized by His Excellency, Joseph F. Johnston," has been given to the public. According to this voluminous circular our educational department was in better condition in 1871 than it is today, and it was better in 1873 and in 1888. It could hardly be worse than it is today and is the worst in the United States.

In his speech at Clanton, a few weeks ago, Mr. Deans gave some interesting figures relating to our educational department. The only answer to his charges is found in one of those beautiful periods, for which our governor is famous. "My position," said he, "is that there shall be steady and persistent assaults made against the cohorts of ignorance. And within the past two days we have another circular, or interesting statement, from the superintendent of education trying to bolster up pretensions for the campaign by calling attention to expenditures from Peabody fund, donations by individuals and religious denominations and public collections in the north for colleges. Shameful subterfuge! What the people want to know is how fhe $631,516,64 is disbursed. CITIZEN.

EXPLANATORY NOTE—Since the beginning of this campaign it has been my purpose to get out a campaign text book. At my request, Mr. William H. Skaggs has furnished this office with a great deal of valuable data. It will be recalled that Mr. Skaggs was chairman of the campaign committee in the reform movement of two years ago. At the close of that campaign Mr. Skaggs devoted several months to a personal investigation of election frauds and other lawlessness. He obtained a great deal of valuable information and evidence which he intended to have published in the interest of the reform movement. Unfortunately, sufficient funds could not be secured for this purpose.

I thought that I should be able to raise sufficient funds to publish this valuable work of Mr. Skaggs in pamphlet form. It would be interesting reading, because it is based on the highest testimony and shows a condition of lawlessness in this state known to but few people.

However, the above article and signature of Citizen was prepared by Mr. Skaggs. It is a lengthy article but interesting in its treatment of the two great questions of election frauds and election laws in this state.

Mr. Skagg's article also embraced a review of the frauds of two years ago, a comprehensive treatment of the state finances as shown by state auditor's report, an exposure of the back tax business, and examination of public account, and an interesting story of the administration of populist county officials as compared with democrats. I am sorry that I could not arrange for the publication of this work, and at the last moment I put as much of it in this paper as I can find space for. G. B. CROWE,
Chairman.

To the Republicans of Alabama:

At a meeting of the republican state executive committee, in the city of Birmingham on July 2d, 1898, the following resolutions were adopted: Whereas, the state convention of the republican party on the 7th day of June, 1898, passed the following resotion:

Resolved, That under the existing conditions in this state, it is unwise to nominate a state ticket. Be it further resolved that this convention recommend and direct the republican county committees to use their best judgment, and earnest efforts to nominate and indorse anti-democratic candidates for judicial and county offices and for the legislature, who are pledged to honest elections and against constitutional conventions. Therefore, be it resolved by the republican state executive committee, that we recommend and urge the republicans of Alabame to vote for, and support the populist state ticket, headed by G. B. Deans for governor.

We beg to call the attention of the republican voters to these resolutions and urge upon you the importance of supporting the ticket headed by Hon. G. B. Deans for governor.

Very Respectfully,
N. L. STEELE,
Chairman of Republican State Campaign Committee.

DUTIES OF INSPECTORS

And Returning Officers—How Places Supplied on Failure to Attend.

Section 1591, Code—It shall be the duty of inspectors and returning officers appointed to meet at the place of holding elections in the several precincts for which they have been appointed, by eight o'clock, of the morn- of the day of the election, and, before nine o'clock; open the several polling places as designated; and on the failure of any inspector or returning officer to attend at the hour of eight, such as may be present may complete the number. If none of the inspectors appointed are present, the returning officer of the precinct shall appoint three inspectors to act, who, in every such instance, shall be qualified electors who are entitled to vote at that voting place; and if there should be no inspector or returning officer present by the hour of eight, at any polling place, then any three qualified electors who are entitled by law to vote at the polling place in the election then to be held, may open the polls and act as inspectors during the election.

Sec. 1592—If the returniug officer is not present at the hour appointed, the inspectors or those acting as such, must appoint one to serve during the election.

Sec. 1595—Clerk and markers must be appointed from a list of not less than six or more than ten, suggested by opposing party.

Sec. 1597—Oath of office must be administered.

Sec. 1638—The vote is counted by taking the ballots one by one from the box and not in packages.

NOTE—Let the managers representing the opposition to democracy look at the ticket when read and see that it is carefully read.

Before the election proceeds, demand markers and clerks and furnish a list not less than six or more than ten to be selected from.

TO ALL CONSERVATIVE VOTERS OF ALABAMA.

In 1894 Reuben F. Kolb, whom the people had elected but had not seated governor of Alabama, issued me a commission as adjutant-general of the state troops, with instructisns to organize a militia for the purpose of maintaining a state government. As you doubtless remember, many of you whom I organized, I executed his orders. But owing to his abject cowardice, when the time came for action, I could never get him to give me an order to establish him in power in Montgomery, or to establish a government in some other county. The reason he gave me for refusing to issue this order was, first, that he was a married man with a large family, and could not afford to run the risk of being hurt. The second reason was, that Grover Cleveland occupied the presidential chair, and that he knew that if he should declare the state of Alabama to be in a state of revolution he would be unable to secure national recognition of his government from the party then in power. That was four years ago. Conditions in national affairs have changed, and instead of having an enemy of liberty and a friend of the ballot-box stuffers occupying the position of chief executive of this nation, we have in the person of Wm. McKinley a president who is and has always been a friend of liberty and fair play. Now, in view of these facts, and in view of the action of our old time enemy, the democratic party, in selecting and placing in charge of this campaign Gen. Chas. M. Shelley and Col. Frank Pettus, both of Dallas county, and Col. Ed Booker and Mr. Wilson R. Brown, both of Perry county, to manage it, I say that it is a notice to the good people of Alabama that the election frauds of 1894 and 1896 will be again perpetrated, unless some positive action is taken to prevent the same.

When Alabama was redistricted the old Fourth Congressional district was set aside as being hopelessly republican. And it was then when Gen. Charles M. Shelly, Joe Johnston, the present governor of Alabama, and the balance of the members of the democratic campaign committee, with the exception of Mr. Smith and Mr. Lowe, inaugurated the system of ballot-box stuffing which has ever since prevailed in Alabama. When they paid Bill Stevens, Carlisle, Warner and a lot of other disreputable negroes to put forth a state ticket of negroes, you know as well as I do, that it was done for the purpose of confusing the illiterate voters, and for the further purpose of affording the democratic officials in the different counties a pretext to refuse to give the People's Party representation at the polls. Under the pretext that the officials were giving the opposition representation, they placed on the list of managers negroes whom they could control, claiming that they were republicans, and representing the Warner ticket. You know as well as I do that if the democrats control the majority of the next General Assembly, that you will be given a constitutional convention, which will mean the disfranchisement of seventy-five per cent of the illiterate voters of Alabama. If you have any doubt as to their intention, I refer you to the leading democratic papers in the state, and to the private expressions of the leading democrats.

I want to say to you that we have nominated a man for governor, in whom we can place implicit confidence. And one upon whom we can rely that when the time comes for action he will not follow in the footsteps of Ruben F. Kolb. And I want to ask that you go to the polling places on the morning of the election, before the polls open, and have prepared and ready the men whom you want to act as your fixers and clerks, and see that you get them.

The time for talk has passed and the time for action has come, and if you will do this, and either have a fair election, or no election in your precinct, we will elect a majority of the members of the next legislature, and if we do, these election frauds will be a thing of the past.

I would like to have prepared a tally-sheet in every election precinct n Alabama with the name, if you can get it, of every voter who votes, and for whom he votes, if you can ascertain, and send me as soon after election as possible the original sheet, or copy of it, to these headquarters in Birmingham. Keep your tally-sheet, and after the polls close, if you have any reason to doubt the honesty and integrity of the returning officer, it would be well to appoint a committee to accompany him with the election returns, until they are placed in the hands of the proper officials.

When the returns are made make a copy of them and send me the result at once. If you will do this, and devote this much of your time to this work, I will promise that if, from the returns as you send them in, I am satisfied that this election has been carried by us, I will inaugurate a course of action which will result in the seating of your entire state ticket if it is elected, and the stopping of election frauds for all time to come in Alabama. I make you this promise, knowing full well what is involved in it for me, and knowing what the probable cost to myself will be. But I have come to the conclusion in my own mind, that the late lamented Colonel Troy, of Montgomery, was right when, shortly before his death, he gave utterance to the words that it would be better for the state of Alabama to have a dead man at every polling place, than to have these frauds perpetrated.

I would dislike very much to see any of our people involved in trouble, but I have come to the conclusion deliberately, and after much thought and study, that if we do not act now, that we will not again for the next quarter of a century have an opportunity.

I am in possession of reliable information that I do not feel like communicating in a public circular. I know that good citizens in this state who are democrats are thoroughly sick of Governor Johnston, and all they want is half a chance to turn him down. They know he went in on the false claim of being for free silver and with the people. He has been faithful neither to the people nor his personal friends. I am holding forces in reserve which will interest Governor Johnston at the proper time. All that I ask is for you to do your duty like men, and I will take care of the rest. Don't fail to do as I have requested. There will be no trouble to any one if you will stand up like men. Governor Johnston is already realizing his own weakness.

Now let me urge upon you the importance of making some sacrifices in this fight, if not for your own sake, for the sake of your children, and for the future of Alabama. It is needless for me to say that you can never prosper so long as your affairs are controlled and dominated by this set of ballot box stuffing conspirators, whose sole aim is to capture the office and seal the pay thereof. These men come to you and claim that they are actuated by a desire only to serve the people and maintain white supremacy, which you as well as I know is false.

G. B. CROWE, Chairman.

HEADQUARTERS
STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the Populists of Alabama:

Our people should be of good cheer all over the state. Never before have our enemies been so divided, and never before have our people been so united. We have never had the support of the republicans so unanimously as we have today.

The negro democratic ticket, headed by Warner, operated by Bill Stevens, is doing us no harm, and will only get the negro democratic vote which can be bought, and which the democrats have already bought. Bill Stevens and his crowd are to the republican party what Judas was to his master, and what Benedict Arnold was to our cause. And they are so known and are treated accordingly.

Do not be misled by this stale old trick of the black belt politicians who are working it. They are already sick of the job, and it is proving a boomerang upon them, as the people can and do recognize whose work it is, and while he has often fooled the people, the people will fool him by the first day of August, repudiating him and his running mates at the polls and forever retire them from public life.

The great I am, Joseph Forney Johnston, in his speech at Tuscumbia on July 2, made the assertion that our ticket and this democratic subterfuge were running mates Simese twins and so-forth. And on the same day the state executive committee of the republican party, passed a resolution, and said these negroes were paid by the democrats. Now whom do you believe, the great I am, who was forced to resign the chairmanship of his party, as you will see from the papers, or the entire executive committee of the republicans. They claim that they have no opposition, and the two chairmen, Messrs. Lowe and Stevens, in the report they gave out after the democratic meeting here on the 9th seem to have a greed before hand, as to what they would say. And their opinions were published in the same article by their democratic papers.

Now, if the honest voters of Alabama will only come out to the polls on election day, and do their duty, and not shirk the responsibility, we will poll more votes than both of these tickets of tricksters combined. You should remember that this is a poor man's fight, and made by poor men, who have no rich and powerful corporations at their backs, and if we do not flood the state with speakers and literature, it is because we are unable to pay the bills.

We will carry by increased majorities every county we carried at the last election, and will carry by good and large majorities more than nine out of ten of the rest of the white counties. And we will also carry several black belt counties, where we have already had managers of the election given us.

Pay no attention to the lies the enemy tell about what they are going to do, or the campaign lies they may tell on our candidates just before election day, but arouse yourself and do your duty, no matter how humble it may be. G. B. CROWE,
Chairman.

HON. G. B. DEANS

The People's Party Standard-Bearer.

His Convincing Arguments Are Unanswerable.

Read and Heed His Wise and Conservative Words.

My Fellow Citizens:

We are again face to face with momentous issues. They are not new questions, but they are the same old issues that have been fought over before in this state. And the basic principles of these issues have moved the contending forces that have arrayed class against class in every age and in every country from the dawn of civilization to the present time. On the one side, it is an aristocracy of office holders, representing a privilledged class that respects no opinion or purpose antagonistic to its own narrow views and selfish ends. On the other side, we see the masses of the plain people,with charity for all, and having no purpose beyond a desire to secure for themselves and their children the blessings of a government by the people, and a proper regard for the sovereign right of the individual guaranteed under our organic law. And if this wise provision, ordained by our fathers for the perpetuity of republican institutions, had been held inviolately and the guaranteed rights of the people had been respected, there would be no occasion for our presence here today.

Our forces are not organized for the specific purpose of making any radical change in our organic law. We come with no new or untried theories of government. We advocate no new doctrines and are promoting no novel measures. Nor are we a strange people in a strange land seeking to reap where we have not sown, or to rule where we have not served. We are to the manner born. Our fathers felled the forest and tilled the virgin soil of Alabama. They fought the battles of their country on land and sea. A rich heritage has been left us, and we as an honest and industrious people have endeavored to live at peace with our neighbors and to serve our country and our God. We have earned our bread by the sweat of our brow, and cheerfully and honestly have we paid taxes to maintain the state. It may be true that our skin has been tanned beneath the heat to which our labor in the fields exposed us, and that our arms are brawny from hard labor in the mine or the shop, but, thank God, our conscience has not been seared by a generation of misdeeds and our hearts have not been crusted over with a canker of clannish conceit. We do not belong to the race of office holders of which the ideal democrat in Alabama today is so splendid a type. We are not of that class that has been a public charge upon the tax payers of this state for a quarter of a century. Nor has any of our kith or kin enjoyed the opportunity of trading on positions of public trust, or robbing the public treasury of funds wrung from the tax payers of this impoverished land. We are only the plain people. We make no pretensions to wealth or experience in state-craft, but we know our rights and we have determined that our grievances shall be heard. We come not with a blowing of trumpets. We have none of the gew-gaw and tinsel of a privileged class of office holders and do not cultivate the fashion of pompous office seekers. We are the people who toil and sweat. We produce the cotton and the corn, the minerals and the lumber. We make war upon no industry or section, but we know that we have been treated with scurrilous contumely by those who have robbed us of our ballot and pilfered our scanty earnings. It is our business to protest against existing evils, and if possible, guard against greater calamities which are sure to come if we do not destroy the agencies for evil that are at work against us. We shall continue to protest against these evils until by the grace of God and our own strong arm ,our cause is won.

There are practically only two political parties before the voters of Alabama in the present campaign. The one is the old enemy of civil liberty and human rights; an affete bourbonism masking under the name of democracy; the other is the people's party, steadfast and vigorous in battling for the cause of the people and civil liberty. Happily, the republican party has, with discretion and genuine patriotism for the present discarded national issues, and is nobly battling with us in the great struggle for a free ballot and an honest count.

We shall be prepared to meet every issue in the pending campaign. We ask no quarter and we will give none. We shall be aggressive from the start. We have no apologies to make for our cause or its advocates, and there is not a line in our platform that we are not prepared to uphold with courage and pride. Nor shall we be slow in attacking the enemies of the people and good government, who stand arrayed against us. Indeed, we seize with avidity upon the declaration of the late chairman of the democratic executive committee, who said at the late democratic convention:

"Of all the questions which concern us as a state government and which demand treatment and solution at the hands of this convention, it seems to me the one of supreme importance is the condition of the right of suffrage in this State."

The democratic party has been in absolute control of the State government for twenty-four years, almost a quarter of a century. It cannot be denied that our election laws are defective, and that the punishment of fraud is difficult, if not impossible. I have heard it said that in some parts of this State irregularities have occurred in the holding of elections, and the managers of elections have not been as careful as they should have been in certifying the votes as actually cast." Further in this connection, Mr. Knox said:

"I submit it to the intelligent judgment of this convention that there is no higher duty resting upon us as democrats and citizens, than that which requires the enactment of such laws as will protect the sancity of the ballot in every portion of the State."

We indorse all that Mr. Knox has said. We regret that his party did not indorse his views and sustain him in his advanced position on a great question. But Mr. Knox was not supported by the convention of his party. Not a democratic paper in this State published his speech, although it was the only thoughtful speech worthy of public attraction that was made at the State convention of the democratic party.

That unstable journalistic enterprise that has wrecked so many unwary advocates of free silver who have been called to the confiding bosom of Gov. Johnston, did not find room to say much about Mr. Knox's speech. But Mr. Knox has wisely and kindly had his speech printed in pamphlet form, and, in this way, the populist party has been given the use of a valuable campaign document.

It is not surprising that the Democratic convention did not indorse Mr. Knox. That party has not for ten years indorsed honest methods and it does not propose to begin at this late day, and under present leadership. As now constituted, it is further removed from a proper appreciation of the sanctity of the ballot than it has ever been.

The democratic party in Alabama today stands for dishonesty and corruption in public office as it has never stood before. It has less brains and more rascality than ever before. Already the leaders have given out in a semi-official way that the majority for their ticket in the August election will be not less than eighty thousand. They could just as well have named one hundred and eighty thousand. No doubt some of their shrewd calculators have instructed their debauched henchmen to make the majority to suit themselves, and we all know that they will resort to any rascality to carry out their devilish ends. The Governor of Alabama, and every intelligent demoratic leader in this State, knows that there are not over eighty thousand white democrats in Alabama today, and there has not been since 1892. An honest election held in this state in 1892 or any other year since that date, would have resulted in the defeat of the Democratic ticket by 50,000 to 75,000 votes. In fifteen or twenty counties of this state there has not been an honest election or any pretence to fairness or honesty in holding elections for the past twenty years. The ballot box has been polluted, the election managers debauched in the most shameful manner to the disgust of all honest people and the disgrace of the State. These things have been done with the knowledge and connivance of the democratic candidate for Governor. I make this charge advisedly and challenge the candidate or his representative to deny it.

It would require more space than I am allowed in this address to go into the details of the monstrous crimes that have been perpetrated in this State in the interest of a clan of outlaws calling themselves democrats, against the rights of honest, industrious citizens and the peace and dignity of the State. The whole State government as presently constituted was conceived in the inordinate selfishness of a few men, brought into existence by fraud, and has continued, and is today the most dangerous compact of mediocrity, demagoguery and rascality that ever disgraced this State. If the testimony at hand in support of these charges were published, it would shock the sensibilities of the whole country. I doubt if any man could successfully withstand the intemperate outburst of persecution that would surely follow his assuming responsibility for publishing the whole truth about the corruption and lawlessness in Alabama.

Credible and competent testimony has been furnished to show that the holding of an election in many precincts of the State is a miserable farce, and an appeal to the courts, or those charged with the administration of the law, has been without effect. And the same trustworthy testimony supports the proposition that the men who steal the votes and falsify registration lists and election returns, are not infrequently guilty of dishonesty in other official relations. Nor is evidence lacking to show that these corrupt practices have already tainted the judiciary of the State. These frauds have become so notorious and their long train of resultant evils has grown so vexatious that we are almost daily reminded by some humiliating reference to our unhappy condition. Only a few days ago the civilized world paid tribute to the heroic conduct of a young Alabamian. The nation and the world were proud of the gallant naval lieutenant from Alabama, and the praise if Lieutennt Hobson wss sung in every land. But how humiliating to reflect upon the fact that if this young hero of the nation should return to his native county in Alabama and indentify himself with the Populist party, as his respected father and brother have been identified, he could not vote and have his vote counted as cast. I recall in this connection that Judge Hobson and his son, S. A. Hobson, testified that in Precinct No. 7, of Hale county, there were only 58 voters registered as officially stated by the Judge of Probate and the Registrar of that county,but the falsified returns of that beat gave a vote of 504, a steal of 446 votes in the interest ofl Democracy, so-called. Again, the same trustworthy witness testifies that in Beat No. 1 of said county, one of the managers refused to sign the returns because of gross irregularities and falsifications, and said manager appeared before the county board of supervisors at the request of witness, for the purpose of giving evidence, but the democratic board refused to entertain a motion of witness to set aside the illegal returns. From the same county we have testimony of a reputable witness to the fact that at Beat No. 1 of said county he remained at the polling place from the time the polls opened until they closed and that fifty-two voters and no more entered said polling place, but the official returns from that precinct showed a total of 368, a majority of 360 for the Democratic candidate. This witness was a brave confederate soldier, an honest, industrious and intelligent farmer, and this disgraceful and lawless deed was done within a stone's throw of his home and the grave of his father. This despicable work was done in the name of democracy, and in the interest of its leader at that time, Gov. Wm. C. Oates, whose great work for democracy and white supremacy was so ably seconded by that distinguished advocate of white supremacy, the Hon. William J. Stephens.

Testimony of like tenor from reputable white witnesses is on file showing the same character of lawlessness only more aggravated, in Dallas, Wilcox, Lowndes and many other counties, but I have not time to quote this testimony in detail, nor is it necessary. The forcible argument of the late Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee presumes a state of facts hardly less deplorable than we charge. And if further evidence were needed in support of the testimony we have, it is only necessary to point to the open confessions of such Democratic papers as the Selma Times, Anniston Hot Blast, Birmingham News, and others that could be cited.

Many democrats have the frankness to confess these crimes against the right of suffrage. They offer in extenuation of their guilt the theory that these irregularities and frauds are perpetrated and winked at in the interest of white supremacy. They claim that they are justified in doing these things to secure white supremacy, which is better for the white men and the black men. Further on I shall speak in no unmistakable terms touching the question of white supremacy, but at the outset I desire to challenge the hypothesis upon which this beautiful theory is founded. The alleged fact is a real falsehood upon which a dazzling generality has been built. A more plausible subterfuge was never concocted by designing men to mislead a confiding people. It arouses the suspicion of a lurking danger, and appeals to the most sensitive impulses of a people who are easily aroused on a question of racial prejudice and are ever ready to defend their state and their homes at any cost. But there is absolutely no warrant for this plausible pretext. Ballot box stuffing was not instituted for the purpose of establishing white supremacy in this State, and it has not continued for that specific purpose. Nearly a quarter of a century ago a large majority of the white people of this stte united in a common cause for economical, honest and stable government by the white people. Old line Whigs and Democrats of every faction, those who stood for the union and those who were against it, united in North Alabama and succeeded, without the aid or comfort of the ballot box stuffer, in getting controrl of this State under the name of the Democratic and Conservative party. But that was in no sense a Democratic victory as we count democratic victories nowadays. The democratic party in Alabama today does not stand for one thing that it stood for when Houston was elected Governor. I cannot dwell at length on the issues of that time; suffice it to say that it was a time of the people's triumph. But in passing from this phase of the question I quote briefly from that gallant confederate soldier and distinguished and fearless advocate of human rights, Hon. Wm. M. Lowe, whose untimely end was a great loss to the State and the most irreparable loss that the plain people of this State have sustained for a generation.

Mr. Lowe said:

"In 1875, at the time of the adoption of the present constitution, the election laws of Alabama were the same laws that had been in force in the State for sivty years. They were the simple and easy provisions under which our fathers held honest and fair elections. The democratic party of Alabama, having defeated the republicans were then in almost undisputed power throughout the whole State; these were the very laws under which they had regained power.

"What is the use of changing laws that had existed in the State from 1819; that had been tested by experience; that the people had grown accustomed and attached to? Why were these particular amendments intruded upon us at this particular time? Was it to enforce the solidity of the south? The south was already solid. Was it the army at the polls? There was not a soldier in the State.

* * *

"The men of the mountains showed signs of independence. They chafed under the party harness and in many cases broke away from the petty restraint of party discipline.

* * *

"The people were with the movement. They could not be out-voted; they must, therefore, be out counted. The next election must be held under conditions that insured success. For this purpose the election laws of our honest fathers must be abolished and a new system must be substituted. The elections must be held after the polls are closed and the result determined, not by voters, but by inspectors. Independent opposition must be punished by suppression under the election laws. There must be no new party organized in the State under any name or for any purpose. There must be but one party in Alabama and all contests must be decided inside its orgnization. There must be no mutiny against the party, and no appeal to the people; and whoever refused to submit to this despotism must be denounced as a renegade in the canvas and counted as a public enemy."

* * *

But let us see is election frauds as practiced today are in the interest of white supremacy. In 1892 the apparent democratic majority as shown by the official returns, was 11,437. In the counties of Dallas, Wilcox, Lowndes and Hale the aggregate majority was 17,000. In those counties there are not exceeding 4,000 white voters and about 16,000 negro voters. Is that white supremacy? In 1894 the official democratic majority was 27,582, with an aggreggate majority of 19,500, from the above named counties. Tht was another instance of so-called white supremacy. Practically the same thing occurred in 1896. In the Fourth Congressional district, there are five white counties and one black belt county. In 1894 the fusion candidate of the republican and populist for Congress in that district carried every white county except one, which he lost by a majority of only 357. He went to the black belt county with an aggregate majority of 1,654, but that county with a white vote not exceeding 2,-200 and a negro vote of about 6,000, gave a fictitious majority of about 6,-000 for the democratic candidate. Here was a plain case of negro rule. The men who managed the election in Dallas county were guilty of perjury or this district was absolutely under negro control. The will of the majority of the white people was set aside by negro domination in one county. Practically the same thing occurred in 1896. This is not the only district in which negro rule obtains. but the record from this district furnishes a striking illustration of negro rule under democratic supervision. I have not the time to take up the records from other congressional districts.

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Among other evils consequent upon negro rule in this State, I may refer briefly to the following: First, the negro has claimed and secured from the democratic party recognition that has made him a dangerous factor in Alabama politics.

One Wm. J. Stephens, to whom I have already referred, is one of the most troublesome and dangrous negroes in the whole State. He is the creature of democracy and is the social pet of the so-called free silver democracy. Bill Stephens was introduced to the public by the wing of democracy that is in control of the state government today. He has received moral and financial support from the Johnston and Shelley democracy, who are acting as his chief counselors today.

Four years ago Bill Stephens was introduced to an audience of white people in the town of Talladega, at the instance and under the special direction of the so-called free silver candidate for Congress, in the Fourth District, whose rascality inside his own party shocked the whole country and resulted in the decent elecment of his party forcing his retirement. Stephens was advertised as Hon. Wm. J. Stephens, and spoke in front of the Court House at Talladega, where, a few weeks before, old and highly respected citizens of that county had been treated with indignity by the Judge of Probate, when they asked for representation of their party in the polling places. Bill Stephens was never allowed to get in speaking distance of the populist party. He was ignored by the republican party, turned down by the gold bug democrats, but always finds comfort in the house of his first love. He is now working in the interest of Gov. Johnston.

If there be any present danger of trouble between the whites and blacks it will be due solely to the evil work of designing men who call themselves democrats. The Johnston democracy has given prominence to the most dangerous class of negroes and through its connections and confidential agents has intruded itself with designing purpose, and under the garb of religion into the churches of the colored people. Already we have seen the dangerous tendency of this evil work. Social intercourse between the races has not come at the instance of negroes. They want no social contact, and ask only to be protected in their person and property, under the law, and to be let alone to work out their own salvation. But the designing white man will not let them alone. Into the schools and churches the agents of the present administration have gone to reach the negro and get his political support.

The only tendency in the direction of social equality that has been observed in Alabama is between the Democrats and the boodle negroes. The leading republicans of Alabama are doing all in their poyer to build up their party by adding to its respectability in eliminating the boodle and disreputable negroes and white men. The populists have always demanded that the negro be treated with justice, and encouraged in every effort to improve along lines of educational advancment.

The few thrifty settlers who came from the north to make their homes in the State, and aid in the industrial development, have acted with discretion. They will have no entangling political alliances or social intercourse with the negroes. They advise the negroes to be industrious and thrifty and to work out their own salvation.

* * *

The democratic party,and only the democratic party of today, has a well defined purpose to keep the negro in ignorance and vice. The more ignorant and venal the negro is the more easily he is controlled. The men who steal his vote belong to the same class that robs him of his earnings, and the great majority of those who prey alike upon the poor, ignorant white man, and black man, can be found among the organized democracy of today. This oligarchy of office-holders has no nobler impulse or higher aim than the perpetuation of its own power. It is ready at all times to appeal to the lowest prejujdices of the white men and the worst instincts of black men, and to rob both of their ballots, and their small earnings.

The race problem is still an unsettled issue in this country. It is a question that should claim the conscientious attention of the intelligent and upright men of both races, but it should be removed as far as possible from the nefarious influence of a political faction that stands self-confessed of great crimes against both races and the State.

* * *

Next to the right of suffrage the public school question is of the highest importance. The greatest English statesman of modern times has said, that the public school is the corner stone of the republic. In every civilized country, the duty of the State to provide for the education of the children is now recognized as one of the highest obligations of government. There is today no safer guide to the strength, stability and prosperity of the people than the favorable showing of their educational facilities for the education of its people. The present status of the educational department of this state may be taken as a reflex of the condition of the people. Let us examine into the affairs of the educational department of our present state government, and then pass to a brief inquiry as to the condition of the people, and we shall be able to determine to what extent our theory is sustained.

A little while ago, the Birmingham Age-Herald, while temporarily relieved of the censorship of the State administration, gave evidence of capacity, independence and enterprise in the line of legitimate journalism. And among other good things which the Age-Herald said during that brief period of liberty, we find the following:

"The State of Alabama spends annually in the education of her youth, $663,359.00. If the State were to put that amount in any system of public work, or an individual were to invest that amount in a business enterprise, either would first and foremost provide for a competent supervision of the expenditure. Not a step would be taken without it. Upon it all action in connection with the expenditure would turn. The State expends each year, the sum named upon the schools, less by one-half the amount she should expend, but it is large enough to justify a demand by the public for honest, wise and skillful supervision of the educational interests of the state. School supervision in Alabama, state or county, has become a ridiculous farce, an expensive luxury, from which neither the schools nor the people derive any adequate benefits. This every day rule of business, every rule of common sense, is violated and set aside, and to a very considerable extent the state's expenditure is so much money wasted. The want of supervision lies at the base of the school troubles of the State. There are other troubles, but this is the chief one of the lot."

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Stronger language than that quoted from the Age-Herald could hardly be used in condemnation of the incapacity and the lack of system that obtains in the most important and expensive department of our State government. But the language is not too strong. It is only surprising that so just a rebuke should be found in the administration organ. But it will hardly occur again, at least not during the present campaign. This frank opinion, gives us the inkling of what we would hear if there were absolute independence of the press in Alabama.

This mismanagement of our educational department is a disgrace to any civilization and an outrage upon the tax payers of this state. Our state affords the poorest school facilities of any state in the union and our percentage of illiterates is steadily increasing. Educational facilities, other than schools under municipal control, are worse today tnan they have been since 1868. The public school system of Alabama, outside the cities and towns, is not in as good condition as it was ten years ago. It is worse than it was twenty years ago.

The average expenditure per capita, for school purposes in the South Atlantic states was $1.15; in the South Central states $1.04; in Alabama 39 cent, Mississippi expends 89 cents per capita, Georgia expends 84 cents per capita, Alabama expends 39 cents per capita.

The average expenditure per pupil for the whole school year in Colorado is $38.19; in California, $32,51; in West Virginia, $12.72; in Kentucky, $10.18; in Louisiana, $10.90; in Alabama, $3.-38; and the average in the United States in 1893-94 was $18.55, in Alabama, $3.58.

Kansas has seven members in Congress and school property of the value of $10,145,000. Nebraska has six congressmen and school property of the value of over $8,000,000; Washington has two Congressmen and school property of the value of $4,837,000. North Dakota has one Congressman and school property of the value of $1,936,000; Alabama has nine Congressmen and school property of the value of $1,375,000; less than Dakota, a new state with one Congressman.

The large percentage of negroes is the standing excuse of the Democracy for any short coming, maladministration, corruption in high places and every kind of lawlesness and outrage of which the people are made the unhappy victims. And this will be the same apology for the deplorable condition of our schools. But let us glance for a moment at the comparative figures from Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Florida. Each of these states has a large percentage of negroes. In Georgia the percentage of negroes to the population is 40, in Florida 42, in Alabama 58. Let us compare Mississippi, where negroes are in excess of white population, with Alabama where the whites are in the majority. The total assessed valuation in Mississippi is $116,722,279; per capita assessed valuation, $129.32; in Alabama the assessed valuation is $258,-979,575; per capita assessed valuation, $171.17.

Mississippi spends on her public schools, $1.02 per capjita. Alabama spends sixty cents per capita. Total school revenues in Mississippi amount to $1,272,500; total school revenues in Alabama amount to $633,359. Average number of day schools in session in Mississippi, 105.4; average number in Alabama, 69.2.

These comparative tables could be extended at great length and into the ramifications of the whole educational and industrial question. And the further we go the more startling the figures and the greater our humiliation.

But not even the figures printed give a true index to the rotteness of our public school system, or rather the lack of system. The funds expended are not honestly disbursed. A large per cent of the money expended thro' our educational department goes into the pockets of petty thieves. The average number of day schools open is not so large as indicated in the reports of the superintendent of education. In certain localities schools are not open two days in the year, but funds are collected on the basis of the average school year. These funds go into the pockets of cross roads merchants and other petty despots who steal and debauch in the name of democracy and count it no crime to steal from the poor whites and negroes, the ballot which is the last and only evidence of their manhood, and to pilfer the scanty allowance for the education of their children. If half the truth were told of the suffering, the wrongs and injustice done these poor people of the black belt, your hearts would be moved to pity, your righteous indignation would be aroused, and mankind would for a while turn from the tragic scenes in the Gem of the Antilles and listen to the sad story of the wrongs and distress from that portion of Alabama, where the enemies of republican institutions and human rights are supreme, the sunlight of prosperity has never dawned, and individual liberty is a dream.

Is it surprising that, in face of this shameful condition of affairs, we have not prospered and the people are not happy? Need we marvel that with the lowest valuation of lands, and the highest percentage of illiteracy, and the open debauchery of the right of suffrage, capital has not sought investments and thrifty settlers have not come among us. We have rich fields and delightful climate. Our resources are greater in extent and more diversified than those of any other state south of the Ohio, yet every southern state has made greater progress in many lines of industrial development. Every state south of the Ohio has received more thrifty settlers than Alabama.

We have greater advantage of soil and climate, and more extensive and diversified resources than Mississippi or Florida, yet both of these states have made greater progress during the past two years than we have made. And why is this? It is not because we have been visited by war, pestilence or famine. It is because we have been dominated by a corrupt and effete oligarchy that is notable only for its mediocrity and clannishness.

The condition of the people is the reflex of the maladministration of every departmnt of the State government. The people are restless and dissatisfied. Their children are growing up in ignorance. They are poor and without encouragement for the future.

And what have we for the future? Is there a leader among us who is ready to battle for the cause of human liberty? Surely he is not amongst those whom we have trusted for a quarter of a century? What does the party in power offer for our relief? Nothing; absolutely nothing, except the old plea of the unfaithful agent. They ask to be trusted again. Trusted for what? To reform the institutions they have polluted? No, they have a contempt for reform. They ask for a new lease of power, in order that they may fasten the shackles still tighter upon the people. And how do they propose to do it? They have not the courage openly to declare their real purposes. But there is an under current moving towards a dangerous struggle. There is a vague hint about a constitutional convention. This is the lurking danger.

We have seen that the questionable methods and evil practices of the dominant party in Alabama have become so notorious that many good men have withdrawn from active support of the party. It is rapidly moving towards disintegration. Its condition is desperate. Something must be done, and done quickly, to save it.

It cannot be saved by an appeal to the people, they will trust it no longer. But designing men have deep laid schemes for perpetuating their own power without reference to the voice or best interest of the people. Under the form of law they propose to secure themselves in their iniquitous methods. A new constitution must be made, not by the people, but by their masters.

When that weak prince whose tragic end came with the great French revolution found that his power was rapidly slipping from him, there was a demand for a constitution. The prince was willing to make a constitution and the people wanted a constitution. The only difference between the people and the prince was as to who should make the constitution. The prince insisted on making it; the people would not have it so. The prince lost his crown and his head; the people gained their liberty. It may be that we have outgrown our constitution. We may need a few changes, but who are to make these changes, the people or the privileged class? Are the people to make a constitution for themselves? or will they allow a few autocrats to make a constitution under which the people must toil and sweat for another generation? Shall we make a constitution for the people of Alabama, or, shall we make it for Dallas county?

Who are the chief counsellors of the administration that propose to make the constitution?

Every man among them except the young chairman, who is in strange company, is from Dallas county. Senator Pettus is the best and the bravest of them all. He served his country on the battlefield and is a man of force. Senator Morgan did not serve his country on the battle field. He has brains, but little good his intellect has ever done the people of this State. He knows more about Hawaii than he knows about Alabama. He has made a greater effort for the savages of the Sandwich Islands and the half breeds of Cuban than he ever made for the people of his native State. He knows more about the houla-houla girls than he knows about the right of suffrage and the public schools of Alabama. General Shelley is in politics because he understands it. He loves the dear people so much that he has never failed to return to the State every two years in order to lend a helping hand in a quiet way in the interest of the Democratic majorities. Frank Pettus has been speaker of the house and president of the senate. What more does he want? There are others, but they are to fame and fortune unknown. But there is still another. The kind, gentle, loving and confiding friend of the people. Need I tell you that he of whom I speak in such gentle words, is your Governor, and would be your Governor again. These are the men who would make for you a new constitution, and for themselves eternal power. They are all from Dallas county, and Dallas county rules the state.

The dominant party in this State is not less insincere in its avowed principles than it is in the character of its candidates. Four years ago it endorsed Cleveland and all that Clevelandism stood for; two years ago it endorsed Bryan and all that Bryanism stood for. The late chairman of the Democratic executive committee

(Continued on page 4.)

INTERESTING PAGES FROM LIFE OF GOV. JOHNSTON.

Below we print a short story in the life of Governor Johnston. No doubt it will prove of interest to him and his friends. We give it space in our columns, for just at this time it will demonstrate that he has made rapid strides towards holiness since 1876:

[From Montgomery Evening Bulletin, June 5, 1876.]

WHOSE OX IS GORED?

The recent proposition of Captain Joseph F. Johnston, to divide fees with Congressman Pelham on the church claim, suggests an evil which has long been prevalent in our legislative halls, state as well as national. No one could have witnessed the intense anxiety manifested by leading attorneys in the Alabama general assembly, for a number of years past in regard to all important railroad schemes or other public measures, without being painfully impressed with the fact that some mysterious influence was at work other than the interest felt by members for the good of the state. No democrat can deny that the millions squandered for the railroads and other improvements have been at the instigation, to a large extent, of democratic managers and their attorneys, and yet these latter have been frequently the loudest mouthed denunciators of radical corruptionists. Now the question is, who is the more criminal, the men who accepted the bribes or those who gave or offered them? By the laws of all morality, human or divine, there is no difference—the bribe-giver being as culpable as the bribe-taker. An apology has been attempted to be set up for Captain Johnston which is utterly untenable. It is said that he knew Judge Pelham was a corruptionist and was therefore justified in offering him a bribe. According to that idea the man who lowered himself to the standard of the devil would be better than the devil, and ought to be excused. But the fact is, according to the proof, Pelham did not take the bribe, and is not culpable. Such a policy, however, would unsettle all the principles of God and morality and degrade every man to the standard of a mere hippodrome. For it is perfectly evident that a congressman has no right to act in a double capacity and use his influence covertly to accomplish the purpose of an attorney. Neither has an attorney the right to offer a consideration to a congressman which would degrade that position to one of a patent fraud. Congressmen and legislators are supposed to act for the good of their constituents, and to be amply paid by their salaries for the services rendered. Any other fee offered reflects alike on the bribe-giver and taker. In this case, however, there is no evidence to prove that the fee was accepted, and therefore the stain rests entirely, so far as we know, upon Captain Johnston, chairman of the democratic executive committee? Can the democrats afford to rest under this stigma?

[Montgomery Evening Bulletin, May 31, 1876.]

LETTER FROM JERE HARALSON.

Capt. Joseph F. Johnston Proposes to Divide With Pelham.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1876.

Editor Bulletin, Montgomery, Ala.:

Dear Sir—I see in your paper of the 22d the following:

"A personal friend of high character at Selma writes to say that he has investigated the charges made by Jere Haralson in the anti-Spencer state convention against Captain J. F. Johnston, and finds them false and malicious, perhaps growing out of the interest manifested by Capt. J. against Jere in the Bromberg-Haralson contest.

"We insert this explanation with pleasure, and will go so far as to say that we have little nose for such offensive insolence as the negro congressman exhibited towards several gentlemen in the course of his performances in the recent convention. Nevertheless, we think it would not be unbecoming in Captain Johnston to repel, with proper dignity, over his own signature, any unjust imputation cas-
upon him from that source
denial could not ele-
would relie-
ref

cate by General Wilson himself. For some reason, the claim was never presented, and recently the proper officers of the church have retained me to look after the claim, and will pay me a commission of 15 per cent to collect. The proofs, I suppose, are all on file in the committee room (I suppose the claims committee). Now, I wish you to assist me in this matter, and I will share the fees with you and assist you in getting up all the evidence needed —if any more be needed. The strong point in our case is, that the burning was done long after the battle, and wilfully, the church not being connected with the C. S. government buildings. Will you please examine and hunt up the evidence now in Washington? I can get a good deal of help and have written Mr. Bromberg to assist you in the matter. I believe by pressing this we could push a bill right through. The people are now rebuilding and have got up the walls, rafters, etc., and are too poor to finish the new church; it will take $10,000 to do it; they have already expended about $12,000. Let me hear.

Yours, etc.,

JOS. F. JOHNSTON.

Hon. Chas. Pelham, M. C., Washington, D. C.

We publish in this issue of the Bulletin a note from Jere Haralson, accompanied by the letter of Capt. Joseph F. Johnston referred to in his speech in the anti-Spencer republican convention. The original manuscript is in our possession and leaves no doubt of Captain Johnston's complicity in this affair. It will not be denied that as a lawyer it was legitimate for him to take a fee, but his offer to bribe a congressman by a division of his fees places him in rather a contradictory light as the head of a party boasting of purity and reform. We will see what Captain Johnston and party have to say about this transaction.—Evening Bulletin, May 3, 1876.

LETTER OF RESIGNATION FROM CAPT. J. F. JOHNSTON.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 15, 1876.

Gentlemen—You are aware of the malicious assaults that have been made upon me by some of our political adversaries in connection with the publication of a letter written by myself to Charles Pelham. Whilst I am conscious of the purity of my motives, and that the letter itself, to say nothing of the surrounding facts, is sufficient to show the injustice of the assaults, still I am unwilling that our party should be called upon to explain or defend any act of mine, however unjustly and maliciously misconstrued, as the possible loss of a single vote.

I am too deeply interested, as a citizen of Alabama, in the success of the democratic party, to hesitate in making any reasonable sacrifice to promote its triumph.

For these reasons I resign my position as a member of your committee, and respectfully request your acceptance of the same.

The confidence that the democratic party has heretofore reposed in me, and the unanimous action of the recent state convention in re-electing me a member of your committee, with full knowledge of all the facts upon which the assaults were made, command my sincerest gratitude.

I desire to add that I shall, in the future as in the past, most cheerfully do all that lies in my power to secure the success of our party, and, through it, to continue to the people of Alabama the blessings of good government.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. F. JOHNSTON.

To the State Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative Party.

[Montgomery Evening Bulletin, June 16, 1876.]

In Justice to Capt. Joseph F. Johnston, we copy his letter of resignation as Chairman of the state democratic executive committee. As this has been the first and only public utterance of Captain Johnston in reference to the subject matter of his published letter to Pelham, proposing to secure a $10,000 appropriation from congress by a divisio- ...s with him for the laud-
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..., destroyed by Wil-
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...e think it would have
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in the letter, without ever once consciously intending to impugn the personal motive or character of the chairman of the democratic executive committee. The fact is, at that time we did not even know Captain Johnston except by reputation from his official relations to the democracy, and he could have had no reason in the world for making "malicious assaults" upon him. We dealt with him only as a public man, as we had a right to do, and pointed out the obvious inconsistency between the conduct of the democracy in pursuing its political opponents and ignoring a plain and indefensible case, quite similar, when brought home to their own organization. And let us assure Captain Johnston, once for all, that these miscalled "malicious assaults" were never once instigated by "some of our political adversaries," as he is pleased to term us, but by democrats who regarded his re-election to, and acceptance of, the position of chairman of the democratic executive committee, under such circumstances, as highly injudicious and calculated to injure their party.

Nothing would have seemed wiser, after that letter had been published, and while the democratic convention was in session at Montgomery, than for Captain Johnston to have declined a re-election and asked the election of some other person; and if the state committee had then seconded that resolution by electing a new chairman, as was naturally expected of them under the facts of the case, no further comment would have been called for in regard to the matter. But both Captain Johnston and the committee, to the surprise of their party friends, saw proper to pursue a contrary course, and neither he nor they have any right to complain of the criticism which they have brought upon themselves by taking so valuable a position.

The Alabama State Journal says: "Mr. Jos. F. Johnston, chairman of the democratic state executive committee has been charged with attempting to bribe Congressman Pelham, of this state."

The question with us is, did Pelham accept the offer? If so, then there may be some truth in the charge; but if he did not accept it, we cannot believe that any was offered, for it would be a moral impossibility for Pelham to refuse six and a quarter cents, we care not however dishonest the proposition that offered it.—Rome (Ga.) Courier.

The question with the people of Alabama is, why does Mr. Johnston remain silent in the face of the crushing evidence presented against him. Mr. Pelham is not on trial; Mr. Johnston is. Therefore the democratic party proceeds to make Mr. Johnston one of its chosen leaders. Very appropriate. —Montgomery State Journal, June 7, 1876.

When the chairman of the democratic state executive committee of Alabama offered to divide fees with a member of congress, to induce the latter to support a certain measure, he did that which the democratic party has denounced as infamous, dishonorable and corrupt in the last degree. If such an act is infamous when perpetrated by a republican, is it not equally infamous when committed by a democrat? Does the democratic party of Alabama wish to be placed on record as condoning that in one of its own members which it would punish with disgrace and shame in a republican? If it does not, why was Mr. Joseph F. Johnston made the leader of their party in Alabama? Is there any sincerity in the professions of the Alabama democracy? The facts speak for themselves, and in thunder tones against their assumption of virtue and honesty, and the people look on in utter amazement.—Montgomery State Journal, June 4, 1876.

The democratic party is rich in expedients. In Alabama we have a curious exhibition of the respect of democracy or public opinion; and the answer for its conduct is quite characteristic of that party. A few days ago Congressman Haralson exposed a letter written by Mr. Joseph F. Johnston, chairman of the democratic state executive committee, to Mr. Chales Pelham, when the latter was a member of congress. Mr. Johnston, proposed to Mr. Pelham, that if the latter would urge the passage of a bill appropriating fifteen thousand dollars from the national treasury, he would divide fees with Pelham, as attorney for the parties asking the appropriation. The democratic definition of such propositions has heretofore been bribery and corruption. Had the two parties to the proposition been reversed, the democracy would have demanded that the proposer be disgraced, and driven into utter shame, and, perhaps, to prison. As Mr. Johnston is a democrat, however, he is honored with the leader ship of his party almost at the same moment that he was exposed. Thus the people can see what truth there is to be placed in democratic professions. The act of placing Mr. Johnston at the head of the democratic party in Alabama deserves the same indignant protest that would meet the act of placing Mr. Belknap at the head of the republican party in Iowa. The former offered a bribe, the latter accepted one. In law and morals is there any difference between them? Has it not been the cry of the democratic leaders constantly, that he who offers a bribe is as culpable as he who receives it?—Montgomery State Journal, June 7, 1876.

THE LAW ON THIS SUBJECT.

The code of Alabama shows the following definition of the crime and penalty, viz:

"Any person who corruptly offers, promises, or gives to any executive, legislative, or judicial officer, after his election or appointment, either before or after he has been qualified, any gift, gratuity or thing of value with intent to influence his act, vote, opinion, decision or judgment on any cause, matter or proceeding which may be then pending or which may be by law brought before him in his official capacity, shall be fined $—— or imprisoned in the penitentiary, or sentenced to hard labor for county, for not less than two, nor more than ten years." And the laws of the state further provide that a conviction for a violation of the statute quoted, forever disqualifies the convict as a voter or officeholder in Alabama, unless such right should be restored to him by pardon.

To the People of Alabama.

On Monday, the first day of August next, an election will be held throughout the state, by which many questions will be settled. But over and above them all in importance to you is whether or not a constitutional convention is to be called, by which more than one-half of the men now voting will be disfranchised, and in future many, because of age or move into the state, will not be allowed to vote. In the states of Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina new constitutions have been adopted. The constitutions of Mississippi and South Carolina provide that persons over 21 years of age may register at any time before a given date, who can read the constitution of the state, or construe it intelligently when read to them, and may continue to vote at all subsequent elections without again registering after the date fixed for the first registration. Only persons who can write and read the constitution and pay taxes on $300 worth of property can register to vote. They must also pay all poll taxes due at least six months before any election at which they desire to vote. The constitution of Louisiana is not before us, but we understand it makes much greater restrictions than those of Mississippi and South Carolina. It is the purpose of the democratic party, if it can in the coming election elect or steal in enough members of the house and senate, to pass a law calling a convention, in which they will adopt a constitution disfranchising more than half of the persons now allowed to vote; and in future thousands of young men, white as well as black, will be prevented from voting. The constitution the democracy will adopt will, beyond doubt, contain such provisions that the democratic machine can fraudulently register and vote any one they desire to vote, and disfranchise those they do not desire to have vote. And men who will not vote the democratic ticket, though they may be fully qualified, can be prevented from registering or voting.

The purpose of the democratic party to call a constitutional convention in this state is shown beyond question by the following facts: 1st. By the celebrated thirteenth plank, in their state platform of 1890 or 1892, wherein they loid down the proposition that only the virtuous and intelligent should have the right to vote in the state of Alabama. This plank was written by Joseph F. Johnston, your present governor, who still favors it, and has been and is still doing all in his power to disfranchise the people of this state, excepting only such as he and his ilk desire to have vote for them, their plans and schemes.

Since the election was stolen from the people by the democracy in 1892, the election laws have been changed no less than three times, each change being designed, as the new statutes clearly show, to render it easier, as well as safer, to perpetrate frauds upon the voters of this state and to conceal them after they had been perpetrated.

A bill was passed by the house of representatives, in 1896, providing for a constitutional convention and was only defeated in the senate by the vote of one republican senator, ten populist senators, and either four or five democratic senators. But for the votes of the populists and one republican this bill would have passed and we would now have upon us a constitution worse perhaps than those of Mississippi, South Carolina or Louisiana.

We all know that nearly every democratic newspaper and speaker in Alabama has, until since the late democratic state convention, advocated a constitutional convention.

But since then the democratic press and speakers have been as silent as death on that subject. And why silent? They must first get elected and then call the convention. It is plainly their purpose to mislead and deceive, and when it is too late you will find out their real intention, which is disfranchisement for the poor men, white and black, who will not vote with them. They cannot disfranchise the black man only, because the constitution of the United States provides that no state shall deprive any citizen of his right to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Hence they cannot make a rule or law that will apply merely to the uneducated or poor man, whether he be white or black. With an educational and property qualification for voters, what will be the effect on the workers for wages—on skilled work in the shops and mines, or on the farms? Such men cannot afford to buy lands and homes, only that they may be entitled to vote, for they may at any time lose their places and have to move away to get another. And unless you do own lands worth so much, they can and will say you shall not vote.

Many of the farmers in Alabama who now rent lands would be denied the right to vote, and of those who own farms, how many could give to their sons lands or property enough to entitle them to vote when they become of age? Look around you and see how many this would disfranchise! And those who are fortunate enough to preserve to your sons this highest and most vital privilege of an American citizen, are you willing, and will you by any act or vote of yours help to disfranchise the sons of your neighbors and friends who cannot give their sons enough property to entitle them to vote? We cannot believe you will aid in the perpetuation of any such wrong and injustice. And if you do, mark the prediction! It will surely come back on you and yours sooner or later, in sorrow and bitterness!! If you cannot give your sons enough to entitle them to vote when 21 years of age, then they must struggle along and try to lay by small sums, until they have enough to entitle them to this right. This may take years, and any misfortune may sweep away their savings and disfranchise or prevent them ever getting property enough to make them legal voters. And then the democratic officials who pass on the value of property can readily find it is not worth enough for the men to vote on, who vote against them.

The ballot-box is the place to protect yourselves. Don't, under any conditions vote for any democratic candidate for state senator or representative. And if any poor but honest democratic voter should do so, let him not be satisfied to have such candidates tell him "they are not in favor of a constitutional convention;" make them make a written affidavit that they will not, if elected, under any circumstances or conditions, vote, either directly or indirectly, for a constitutional convention!

Any candidate who is honestly opposed to such a convention will not object to making the written affidavit; and if he will not, you ought not to trust him.

We have but few speakers or newspapers, and have adopted this means of reaching you, and urging you to awaken to the danger we are all in.

Citizens of Alabama, arouse yourselves!!! Your rights and your liberties are in the greatest peril ever known!!! The Bourbon oligarchy of Alabama, which is disguised under the name of the Democratic party, is attempting to destroy manhood suffrage in Alabama!!! The deadly blow is aimed at you and yours! Take your places in the lines at the polls on the first day of August as you would march into battle for your country! and let the men and the party which would humiliate you into the dust, and bring you to the level of serfs, be crushed and sent into inglorious ruin and defeat under your battle cry of popular liberty and suffrage, of equal rights to all and special privileges to none!!

G. B. CROWE.
Chairman.

IMPORTANT NOTES

From Headquarters--Pointed Suggestions to Voters.

To the Populists of the Seventh Judicial Circuit:

I would like to advise you to keep your eyes open as to the candidacy of one M. D. Ivey. I am satisfied, from the evidence in my possession, that he is a paid tool of the democratic party to come before us posing as an independent populist candidate in that judicial circuit. His sole aim and purpose is to do all he can to defeat Mr. Parsons, the republican nominee, whom I would advise you all to support. Mr. Parsons is by far the best man for us to elect in that circuit.

Respectfully yours, etc..

G. B. CROWE,
Chairman State Executive Committee.

Below we reproduce copy of a circular, signed by William T. Coggins, chairman of the populist executive committee of the Ninth judicial district, and of the northeastern chancery division. We hope that every voter in the Ninth judicial circuit will support Mr. Standifer, and we endorse every word of the circular signed by Dr. Coggins. We also think that the voters' attention should be called to the candidacy for chancellor of Col. Golsom, as we think Col. Golsom is one of the best populists in our ranks, and eminently worthy of your support. Yours respectfully,

G. B. CROWE,
Chairman State Executive Committee.

GADSDEN, ALA., July 18, 1898.

My Dear Sir—I beg your careful attention to the importance of the work to be done on the day of the election. It is of vital importance that our markers understand that it is to the interest of every voter who opposes organized democracy to vote for our candidate, Col. H. R. Golson, for Chancellor, and that this fact be brought to the attention of the voter. The republican party has, as a party, endorsed his candidacy. Your influence with the people of your beat will further insure the election of our candidate. Make such suggestions to the populist and republican markers as will keep them watching for the frauds and undue influence that is sure to be attempted by the opposition. I am aware that this statement will be denied, but we have positive and sworn evidence that the opposition candidate has been guilty of debauching the ballot box in his own county. [See the contest of Aldrich vs. Plowman before the house committee on elections.]

There are grave charges of a personal nature against the opposition candidate that can be substantiated by at least two prominent ministers, and many democrats, among whom are some of the most prominent members of the bar, but Colonel Golson's high moral and professional character and the dignity of the office to which he aspires prevents me from entering into the details of these charges, which are, however, sufficiently well known to the people of Calhoun and adjoining counties to arouse, even within the ranks of the democratic party, serious doubts and misgivings.

We have only to remain active and diligent to win by a majority that will astonish the natives.

WILLIAM T. COGGIN,
Chairman Populist Executive Committee Northeastern Chancery Division.

WAS THIS A RESONABLE FEE?

During the April campaign for nominations friends of Mr. Lane called attention to a trade Mr. Stiles made with Mr. Chambers to copy and rebind an old map for the county that had been damaged by long use, wherein Mr. Stiles exacted 33⅓ per cent to give Mr. Chambers the job. After the work was done they presented a bill to the commissioners for over $2,200. Commissioner Lacey objected to the bill. Commissioner Morrow took the bill back to Judge Porter, who reduced it to $1,800, which was allowed. Judge Porter made an effort at explanation, in which he said the law governing the case provides a "reasonable" fee shall be allowed by the commissioners. Then Judge Porter goes on to try to make the people believe he was entitled to 15 cents per 100 words and 5 cents for each lot. The judge is too good a lawyer to think any such thing. This is the fee allowed in recording and which had already been paid by the owners of the property. If the law had fixed the fee, how could it have been disallowed by the commissioners? If a stipulated fee is allowed why should the law say a "reasonable fee?" Mr. Stiles speculated on the county whereby his father-in-law made $600, and in which he tried to make $750. If he had been looking after the interest of the county he would have sought to have the work done at a "reasonable fee," and not tried to get the most out of the commissioners he could.

Under his contract he was getting into the family coffers 33⅓ per cent of all he could get for the work done.

Mr. Chambers did the work in four months. Is it a reasonable fee to charge the county $600 to let a contract for one man to work four months?

A reasonable fee would have been $100 per month, saving the county $1,400.

HAS IT BEEN CREATED ESPECIALLY FOR THE FAMILY?

The Independent Citizen, as a public journal, is curious to know whether the office of probate judge of Jefferson was created for the members of one family? Judge Porter has held the office for eighteen years; Judge Morrow for a long term of years, and now the son-in-law of Judge Porter, Mr. Stiles, wants to come in for a long time. Uncle first, father-in-law next, and now the son-in-law. It looks to a fellow up a tree that the office has been created especially for this family.

POLITICS is a great game and the "Great I am" is the greatest gamester of them all. Of all the colonels, captains, lieutenants, paymasters, etc., appointed by him in Alabama's quota of volunteer soldiers, not a one is anything but a democrat. Yet as the election draws nigh we understand that he has a special clerk employed to write to prominent republicans and populists all over the state asking them if they will accept an appointment under the next call for volunteers. Have you had a letter from him yet? If not, look out; one is due you.

HON. G. B. DEANS.

(CONTINUED FROM 3D PAGE.)

was a pronounced goldbug; the present chairman is a pronounced advocate of free silver. The present state administration has alienated practically all the men of ability who fought the battles of Democracy when it needed men of brains and courage. If there be any merit in the Democracy of Alabama today, it will be found in the Populist principles that it claims to advocate. Take away the Populists doctrine that made possible the advent of Gov. Johnston and he has nothing to stand up on. But his party is faithful to neither principles nor men. It supported a bitter enemy of the South from Maine, who had nothing to recommend him but his money, against a native of Georgia, the son of a Confederate soldier, who was making himself a power among the people as an advocate of free silver, while Governor Johnston was a president of a national bank and trading on Wall street. Governor Johnston and his faction have deserted the colors under which they enlisted years ago, and we should not trust them as guerillas in politics. If they want our support let them show their colors and take the oath of allegiance to the cause for which they claim to stand.

Men of Alabama, the issue is before you. It is for you to determine what you will do. It is in your power to restore this State to the rightful rule of the people. You can destroy your despotic masters if you will only act with discretion and courage. With the success of the people's movement we will overthrow the conspiracy against the rights and liberties of the people, and restore to them their birthright, the electoral franchise, of which they have been so long deprived. We will also give to the people an educational system which will secure to every child an opportunity to acquire an education and thus enable all the people intelligently to participate in making a new constitution whenever the necessity for one arises.

You are now discouraged and disheartened, but you should not forget that no great cause was ever won without patience and fortitude on the part of its advocates. The cause of Christianity, as well as the cause of human liberty, has demanded great sacrifices. We can never win the fight in which we are engaged without sacrifice. Are you willing to make these sacrifices for your wives, and your children, for your own peace and happiness? In the interest of your State and the cause of humanity, I appeal to you. Not for myself, but for the cause I represent. I am only one among many, selected as an humble agent for the whole people. You have a great State, rich in natural resources and a splendid climate. You are a brave, industrious and a liberty loving people. For the love of your country and your God, for the sake of your wives and children, I appeal to your to stand up like men. Be true to yourselves and your country. Rally to the support of those who are battling for the cause of human liberty. Be faithful to your homes and your country. Act well your part as good men and true, and God in his wisdom and goodness will show us the way.

ONE indiscreet young man who was full of distilled corn was overheard to remark at the recent conference of the so-called democratic party that his county was all right, but what he didn't like about the d—n thing a majority of the members present was not as happy as they might have been. That the pops were still very troublesome and it looked like they were becoming more numerous. When a fellow is full of juice and disgust, he generally spits out his honest convictions.

IT is surprising with what tenacity some people will hold on to the public teat. The probate judgeship of Jefferson county seems to be one office where the family tradition for holding office is manifestly heriditary. For some thirty-two years it has been in the family and now the son-in-law wants to wind up the century by drawing on the county for the next six years. Ain't it about time that some other fellow was given a showing to tap the till of the county?

CONGRESSMAN HOWARD and Mr. Deans reached the city last night from a speaking tour through the Seventh congressional district. They report that the people are more in earnest than at any time in the history of the party. They were greeted by immense audiences everywhere they spoke and enthusiasm was the order of the day.

Chicago has a society for the commendable purpose of "æsthetically beautifying" that city. The committee should be informed how essential to æsthetics which aim to be beautiful is cleanliness.

The United States imports from Cuba sugar, leaf tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, molasses, fruit, nuts, iron ore, tropical woods and manufactures of hides and skins, chemicals, drugs and dyes.

With adequate military forces and a large navy this country is likely to hear less European hilarity when the Monroe doctrine is mentioned.

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

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LABOR AND INDUSTRY

SOME ITEMS OF INTEREST TO UNION WORKMEN.

Georgia Finds That It Pays to Be Just—Strike Because Wages Were Advanced—Colorado County Where Cheap Labor Is Abhorred.

Ships at Sea.

Written by Robert Barry Coffin, "Barry Gray," a once popular New York litterateur and journalist, who died in 1886, aged 60.

I have ships that went to sea,
More than fifty years ago;
None have yet come home to me,
But are sailing to and fro.
I have seen them in my sleep,
Plunging through the shoreless deep,
With tattered sails and battered hulls,
While around them screamed the gulls,
Flying low, flying low.

I have wondered why they stayed
From me, sailing round the world;
And I've said, "I'm half afraid
That their sails will ne'er be furled."
Great the treasures that they hold,
Silks, and plumes, and bars of gold;
While the spices that they bear
Fill with fragrance all the air,
As they sail, as they sail.

Ah! each sailor in the port
Knows that I have ships at sea
Of the winds and waves the sport,
And the sailors pity me.
Oft they come and with me walk,
Cheering me on with hopeful talk,
Till I put my fears aside,
And contented watch the tide
Rise and fall, rise and fall.

I have waited on the piers.
Gazing for them down the bay,
Days and nights for many years,
Till I turned heart-sick away.
But the pilots, when they land
Stop and take me by the hand,
Saying: "You will live to see
Your proud vessels come from sea.
One and all, one and all."

So I never quite despair,
Nor let hope or courage fail;
And some day when skies are fair,
Up the bay my ships will sail,
I shall buy then all I need,—
Prints to look at, books to read,
Horses, wines, and works of art,—
Everything except a heart—
That is lost, that is lost.

Once when I was pure and young,
Richer, too, than I am now,
Ere a cloud was o'er me flung,
Or a wrinkle creased my brow,
There was one whose heart was mine;
But she's something now divine,
And though come my ships from sea,
They can bring no heart to me
Evermore, evermore.

Problem That Must Be Solved.

Mr. Henry Matthews Williams has compiled some interesting facts and deductions concerning the use of machinery in many and diversified branches of industrial activity, and answers most of the argument against such use, in the following paragraphs:

I have a message to the world. It is this: Use machinery.

Years ago John Ruskin founded the St. George society in England. He set men to work with spades to get their sustenance from the soil. He detested machinery. He put men to work that has wasted their time.

Every hour spent in doing work by hand that can better be done by a machine is an hour wasted.

If I can produce 150 bushels in a single day by using a machine and only 10 bushels in the same time by hand labor, it is evident that I waste 14 days in producing the 150 bushels with a spade instead of a steam plow.

In agriculture—raising wheat, for instance—the machine that will do the most work and hence waste least time and give the greatest product is a giant steam cultivator, in use in California. This machine, worked by three ment, can plow, or sow, or reap, 100 acres of land per day.

The three men, to produce a wheat crop, will have to run their machine four times over the land—to plow, to harrow, sow and finally reap.

If the land were well fertilized, the crop ought to be 30 bushels per acre. This is an average crop in Europe. But let us put the crop at half that—15 bushels an acre.

Then our 100 acres produces 1,500 bushels with three men's work for four days.

One man, therefore, in one day, has produced 125 bushels.

If the same man had worked with a spade he would probably have cultivated, working very hard, a quarter of an acre, in the same time. His total product would have been but three and one-fourth bushels. His single day's product would be one-fourth of that, or less than a bushel.

Working with a horse and plow he could cultivate one and one-half acres. His total crop would be 22½ bushels. His day's product a quarter of that, or 5.62 bushels.

The same showing can be made in other grain—barley, oats, rye, etc. The machine product is 25 to 30 times the product without it.

In the production of other food materials such as potatoes and root crops, the enormous advantage of machinery is equally apparent.

With the giant cultivator and the soil and weather necessary to make the crop, the following figures represent one-fourth bushels. His single day's work: Potatoes, 210 bushels; white beans, 150 bushels; sugar beets, 56 tons; turnips, 200 bushels.

Fifty-six tons of sugar beets will produce about 12,000 pounds of refined sugar. Set the giant cultivator to raising all the sugar beets necessary for the country's sugar consumption, and sugar must become "dirt cheap."

A similar enormous difference is found between machine production and hand production in the making of cloth, clothing and shoes.

It is the production of the ordinary necessaries of life—food and clothing, that the artist and Ruskinite can have no quarrel with machinery. It is not advocated for producing art work or the beautiful objects of life. But the more time it saves us in the production of necessaries, the more time we shall have for cultivating the arts and sciences.

With the warp weaver shown at the Paris exposition, a worker can produce each day the following goods: Forty-eight woolen undershirts or sweaters; or 400 scarfs or small shawls; or 100 fringed towels; or 50 yards of cloth, 84 inches wide.

With the Miller loom, which is the latest invention in this line, 200 yards of cloth of any kind can be woven in a day of 10 hours.

Here, as in agriculture, the production per individual per day is from 20 to 30 times as great as without the giant power machine.

In working the cloth into garments we can to-day command machines that will cut the cloth into shape at the rate of 500 garments per day; stitch them at the rate of 3,500 stitches a minute, sew on the buttons at 5,000 a day and make the buttonholes at the same speed.

In the making of shoes we can command cutting machines of tremendous power; machines that can sole 600 pairs of shoes a day, and other equally swift machinery.

In other industries we can produce with machinery the following per day to each worker: 1.250 two-pound tin cans, or 75,000 square feet of paper; or 120,000 wooden butter dishes; or 350 loaves of bread, and many other things at the same swift rate. We can dig coal at the rate of 250 tons a day to each machine or excavate dirt at a much greater speed.

A community of 100 persons with such machines could command an amount of leisure time that would be impossible working by hand or merely with draught animals.

Such a community with free access to land could raise all its wheat for a year (say 1,200 bushels) in eight days. It could raise all its potatoes, say 1,200 bushels, in about five and one-half days. It could weave enough woolen undershirts or other woven garments to clothe its entire number with two sets of such garments in about five days. It could produce a complete set of boots for its members in less than a week. And it could probably do all the hard and fatiguing work of production necessary to supply its membership with food and clothing in a couple of months, or three at the outside.

These giant machines ought to be in universal use. With them mankind could be rich in the necessaries of life and rich in leisure for mental improvement.

A community that should supply itself with such machines and so use them that all would share equally in their product would show the world for the first time, how life could be made easy and happy, as far as material comfort can produce happiness.

If Brook farm had possessed such machines, its members might have been abundantly provided for, and at the same time have enjoyed that leisure fo rwhich they naturally sighed, but which, with mere hand labor, was their inevitable ruin.

How can we bring about the universal use of the giant machine and at the same time so arrange matters that it shall work for the benefit of all? That is the problem.

It Pays to Be Just.

Georgia's change in the method of caring for her convicts promises to be both profitable and to result in a better treatment of them. As was shown by the report of the Legislative commission that investigated the subject last year, under the old system the convicts were starved and brutally treated by the lessees, who had entire charge of them, and could punish them just as they chose. The control of the convicts by the new law is placed in the hands of a commission which is to regulate their hours of labor, the manner and extent of their punishment, the variety, quality and quantity of their food, and the character of their clothing. While convicts will still be leased, the leases will be on a business basis, with the result that the 1,800 convicts are to be hired out for about $187,000 a year, instead of the $25,000 received under the old arrangement.

Notes.

Cleveland clergymen have been requested to aid the clerks in forcing the closing of clothing, grocery, shoe and other stores on Sunday.

It is the intention of the government of South Australia to take up thhe construction of locomotives at the government workshops on the grounds of greater economy and quality of workmanship.

"If the mine owners introduce cheap labor into the northern district they will cause trouble," remarked Sheriff Thompson of Boulder county, Colorado. Colorado is opposed to cheap labor and we don't want that class of labor in Boulder county. What will I do? Well,

Pittsburg tinplate workers demand increased pay. For doubling the new scale calls for the following prices: No. 40 gauge, $4.20; 41, $4.40; 42, $4.70; 43, $4.90; 44, $5.10. For heating: No. 39, $3.60; 40, $4.20; 41, $4.40; 42, $4.60; 43, $4.80; 44, $5.

I will see that the men who create trouble are promptly arrested and thrown into jail. The sentiment of the county is unanimous. Outside labor had better stay away." "Would you deputize the miners to assist in making the arrests?" asked a representative of a newspaper. "I might do that very thing."

In a volume on statistics of co-operative societies in various countries which has been published in France statistics are given of the rural and artisans banks in France. The first of these banks were established in March, 1893, and their total number in May 1897, was 581. The membership in 1896 was 8,648; the total receipts in that year amounted to $240,000, and 2,501 loans were made to members. the gross amount aggregating $180,000.

IT IS A DISGRACE.

PROLONGING THE WAR FOR BONDS AND PLUNDER.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld Says That Cuba Could Have Been Freed Long Ago by the Taking of Havana—The President Is Balked by the Money Power.

The war is to be carried over into next winter. What for? Why should the administration determine in advance that it did not want to have Havana taken and the war thus ended until next winter, even though it could be taken in less than a week and the war ended at once?

Glance back a moment. Last winter when the people demanded that the government interfere in Cuba, the opposition came from the bondholding classes. Aside from the twenty hundred million dollars of Spanish bonds that would be affected by the war, there were six hundred million dollars of bonds issued by Spain and secured by the revenues of Cuba. These bonds would become worthless if the existing government of the insurgents was recognized. Emissaries were sent to the insurgent leaders to see if they would accept peace on condition of recognizing or in some way securing these six hundred million of bonds. But the patriots replied that inasmuch as the independence of the island was being purchased with the blood of the Cuban people, they would not mortgage the future of their children for the benefit of these bondholders. A noble answer.

But when this answer was heard a fierce cry went up at Washington against recognizing the existing government of the insurgents. As the country pressed for action, the corruptionists who worked in the interest of these bonds began to shout: "You may interfere, but you must not recognize the present government of the insurgents."

This was the policy the administration adopted. The holders of these worthless bonds needed time in which to create a new government in Cuba with which they could have an understanding that, under one pretext or another, worthless claims to the extent of hundreds of millions would be made a debt of Cuba. To take Havana at once and end the war would spoil this scheme, therefore the war must be protracted until next winter, though it cost thousands of lives and millions of treasure.

2. There is a horde of men who, through contracts and various schemes in and out of congress, are making vast fortunes out of this war. They are opposed to bringing it to a close. As a rule they belong to the class that helped to raise the vast corruption fund to debauch elections. Consequently they are influential with the powers that be.

3. The people who made the McKinley administration, hunger and thirst for government bonds. These are always a source of great profit. They want the war prolonged in order that more bonds may be issued.

4. The Republican senate of Ohio has sent a memorial to the senate of the United States, charging that Mark Hanna had secured his election to the latter body by bribery and corruption, and it asks that he be unseated as being unfit to represent the state of Ohio.

The war diverts attention from these facts, and besides enables Hanna to secure appointments for so many rich men's sons and so many politicians, and to curry favor with so many powerful influences, that in the end he can have the charges smothered up. He does not want this war to end. The glorious achievements of Dewey were won because he was free from Washington's influence.

5. There are slippery politicians surrounding the administration who assure it, if the war is protracted, they can easily carry the fall elections; that in a war people will vote with the government. These men care nothing for the vast expense and great loss of life which are involved. They are ready to lower the high purpose of this war to the low plane of a political trick. But they are liable to have a rude awakening. Every time a mother sheds a tear over her absent boy, every time a father thinks of his son who is unnecessarily kept away, there will grow a want of confidence in both the capacity and sincerity of the McKinley administration, and every time a newmade grave is filled with a soldier boy there will be erected a standing protest against a policy that was criminal in its inception and is damnable in its operations. If the administration persists in purposely protracting this war for the benefit of corruptionists and political hyenas, then the frosts of November will be loaded with surprises.—John P. Altgeld in Democratic Magazine.

Dingley Law a Failure.

The amount of revenue received by the general government during the month of June is stated at $33,500,000 and for the fiscal year just closed at $304,500,000.

The receipts for June were about $3,000,000 less than for the same month last year. The total for the year is about $41,000,000 less than for last year and nearly $23,000,000 less than for the year before.

The customs revenue was about $14,500,000 last month, or about $7,000,000 less than in June last year. For the year the revenue from this source was less than $100,000,000, or less than in any fiscal year since the close of the civil war.

The receipts were comparatively small last year, partly on account of large importations before the beginning of the year in anticipation of increased duties. But, making due allowance for that, the Dingley law as a revenue getter must be pronounced a failure.

The effect of anticipatory importations must have been exhausted much before June, and in that month the law must have produced all the revenue of which it is capable. It produced, as above stated, only $14,500,000, or at the rate of $170,000,000 a year. This is $6,500,000 less than was produced by the law of 1894 during its last year.

During the five years before the passage of the McKinley law the customs receipts averaged $18,500,000 a month, or $4,000,000 more than the receipts of last month. There was some increase in internal revenue under the Dingley law, but the total receipts indicate that there would have been a large deficit during the fiscal year on which we have just entered if there had been no war.

The war has given our Republican statesmen an opportunity to impose more taxes without openly admitting that it would have been necessary to increase them if there had been no war, as it certainly would. Appropriations for ordinary purposes, including those for the army and navy on a peace footing, promised to be at the rate of more than $500,000,000 a year, while the Dingley taxes promised to produce no more than $405,000,000 at the most.—Chicago Chronicle.

Uncle Ike on Imperialism.

Yes, I like your idee, parson, that the war should be humane;
That it is a war for freedom, not a greedy strife for gain;
But your salary's in danger if you preach much more of that,
For it don't suit Banker Thompson, judgin' from a little chat

Which I overheard last Sunday, when he said to Deacon Duff
That he wasn't goin' to pay for much more of such pious stuff;
And that preachers should be careful and should ponder what they say,
And not injure business int'rests if they want to get their pay.

And he said, "Them lovely islands, most as large as all Japan,
Are a very land of promise to the keen-eyed business man;
For the soil is so productive, though so little used as yet,
If their power was developed, they could stand a monstrous debt.

"And the country here is mortgaged just about all it will stand,
So to use our idle money we must somehow get more land;
And the chance to get franchises there is better now than here,
For the people here are cranky and such things are gettin' dear.

"Then, we need a standin' army such as all great nations boast,
So whenever labor troubles show themselves like Banquo's ghost,
We may readily subdue them and put down the hostile crew,
And protect our vested int'rests just as all great nations do.

"But our people are such Quakers and so much opposed to war,
If we have a larger army, we must show some reason for
Our departure from old doctrines and our nation's ancient creed,
And the holdin' of them islands is the very thing we need."

Parson, them remarks of Thompson makes old Uncle Ike more set
In his views that war for conquest is a scheme of "Plutes" to get
Our old Uncle Sam committed to the European plan;
Then good-bye to all republics and the liberties of man.
—George McA. Miller, in Democratic Magazine.

Silent.

Mr. Nelson Dingley, author of "a bill to produce revenue," has been up in Maine accepting a renomination and of course he has made some speeches. But, singular to say, Mr. Dingley had not a word to say respecting his masterpiece. He made a few discursive remarks respecting the war, but the burden of his oration was an appeal to the people to "give new emphasis to the financial issue" in the congressional elections and in the presidential battle two years ahead. Of course it may be modesty which impels Mr. Dingley to ignore his crowning achievement. Then, again, the fact that the receipts under the Dingley law continue to fall further and further below the original estimates may have something to do with it. In any event, we may be perfectly sure that, like its predecessor, the Dingley bill will hereafter have to "do its own talking." Its sponsors and fuglemen agree with the small boy who, under certain embarrassing circumstances, enunciated the opinion that "the less said about it the better."

A Well-Oiled Political Machine.

Indianapolis Sentinel: It took the Ohio Republican convention just nine minutes to nominate its ticket. There were five nominees—for secretary of state, for supreme judge, for clerk of the supreme court, for food and dairy commissioner and for commissioner of the board of public works. Nine minutes! Evidently somebody touched the button, and the machine did the rest. And Ohio is supposed to have a system of popular government.

The Heavens Rule.

This war is a war between the Latin and Anglo-Saxon races as to who shall dictate in North America, the former or the latter. The heavens do rule.—Rev. W. W. Murkland.

GARCIA ATTACKS SPANIARDS.

Who Were Marching to Santiago to Surrender—Cubans Repulsed.

A dispatch from Santiago says: Great excitement was caused in Santiago Thursday by a story brought in by Cubans that 4,000 Cuban insurgents, composing General Garcia's army for the eastern department of Cuba, were routed in a fierce engagement with a detachment of Spanish troops bound for Santiago to surrender. In this battle, which took place at a point several miles to the north of this city, forty-one Cubans were killed, the Cubans say, and many more wounded. The Spanish loss was much smaller, it is said.

There were at least 5,000 Spaniards in the body, according to the report, and they drove Garcia's men into full retreat a few hours after the battle began.

When the Cuban general withdrew his troops to the mountains he resolved to move on to Holguin, about sixty miles to the northwest of this city. If the Americans would not allow them to wreak vengeance on the Spaniards in Santiago, the Cubans proposed to storm some other important place and take possession of it on their own account.

It was with this object in view that General Garcia withdrew his troops from the American lines and refused longer to act as an ally of General Shafter. He decided to capture Holguin, if possible, and there set up an insurgent government, making that place the Cuban headquarters for the eastern department.

SPANISH TROOPS SURRENDERING.

There Are Nearly 12,000 at Santiago Which Will Soon Be Doubled.

The war department Sunday night posted the following dispatch from General Shafter at Santiago:

"Lieutenant Miley has returned from San Luis and Talma Soriana, where he went four days ago to receive the surrender of the Spanish troops. The number surrendered was larger than General Toral reported—3,005 Spanish troops and 350 volunteer guerillas, gave up their arms and gave parole and have gone to work. Three thousand stands of arms were turned in, loaded on ox carts and started to the railroads, Spanish troops accompanying him to San Luis, and all apparently greatly delighted at prospects of returning home. They were on the verge of starvation and I have to send them rations tomorrow. If the numbers keep up as they have, there will be about 24,000 to ship away—nearly 12,000 here, 3,000 from San Luis, 6,000 from Guantanamo and over 2,000 at Sagua and Baracoa."

TRANSPORTS REACH CAVITE.

No Advance on Manila Has Yet Been Made By American Forces.

HONG KONG, (Special.)—The German steamer Wuetan, at this port from Cavite, reports that the United States transport China, with American reinforcements for Admiral Dewey, arrived at Cavite on Saturday last, and that the other transports arrived on Sunday.

The Wuetan also brought the news that no advance had been made by the American forces. They are awaiting the coming of General Merrett, who was expected to reach the place within ten days. The insurgents still invested the town.

The news of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago was received at Manila on July 17, and created consternation among the Spaniards.

General Ferguson Re-Elected.

The Alabama division of Confederates met at the Kimball House, Atlanta, and elected the following officers:

General Fred S. Ferguson, of Birmingham, commander of division; Brigadier-General J. W. A. Sanford, of Montgomery, commander of First brigade, to succeed General Williams, of Mobile, resigned; Brigadier-General George P. Harrison, of Opelika, commander of Second brigade, to succeed General William Richardson, of Huntsville, resigned.

Officers for the Mississippi division were elected as follows: W. A. Campbell, of Vicksburg, major-general; W. D. Cameron, of Meridian, first brigadier-general; Sam H. Pryor, of Holly Springs, second brigadier-general; B. V. White, of Meridian, adjutant-general, and James S. McBride, of Copiah, ensign.

Government Aid to Schools.

The United States government paid into the state treasury Saturday the sum of $24,000, Alabama's portion for this year of the fund arising from the sale of certain public lands under what is known as the Morrill act, passed by congress in 1890. The act provides that certain moneys be set aside for the Agricultural and Mechanical schools in each state, and the above amount is Alabama's share.

This amount will be divided between the Agricultural and Mechanical schools for negroes at Huntsville, the college at Auburn receiving the amount of 55 per cent and the college at Huntsville the remainder.

Bloody Tragedy in Lamar.

A tragedy occurred on the streets the streets of Sulligent the past week. D. Boyd, a prominent citizen, was met by Burley Johnson, another citizen, who, without a word, began firing on Boyd with a revolver. Johnson fired five shots, four of which took effiect, one in Boyd's breast, another in the head, and two in the back. Boyd drew his pistol and fired twice at his antagonist and then dropped to the ground dead. Johnson fled immediately.

AGUINALDO IS DICTATOR.

The Rebel Chief Declares Martial Law Over the Philippines.

INSURGENTS ARE REPULSED AT MANILA.

American Troops Are Now Advancing and Will Capture South Manila First. Aguinaldo Refuses to Be Subordinated to the United States.

WASHINGTON.—The following cablegram has been received at the war department;

HONG KONG.—Secretary of the navy: The following is for the secretary of war to the adjutant-general. Aguinaldo declares dictatorship and martial law over all the islands. The people expect independence. Recommend China ponies. Anderson.

Col. Anderson was the senior army officer at the Philippines when the dispatch was sent, and for several days before its Hong Hong date. The reference to China ponies means that Col. Anderson desires that kind of cavalry animals.

Col. Anderson's message saying that Aguinaldo had declared a dictatorship over the Philippines gave the cabinet food for consideration at their regular meeting Friday. There was no disposition to force any issue with the insurgent chief at this time, but it is pretty will understood that he will not be allowed to commit the United States government in the future treatment of the Philippines question.

BATTLE REPORTED.

Augusti Announces Insurgent Loss a Five Hundred.

MADRID—(Special.)—According to a dispatch from Hong Kong, the insurgents attacked Manila, but were repulsed with a loss of 500, the Spaniards having fifty killed and wounded. A second attack was equally unsuccessful.

A dispatch from San Juan de Porto Rico says a new insular cabinet has been formed under the presidency of Sunor Nulez Rivera.

Volunteers Advancing.

NEW YORK.—A special to the Journal dated Cavite, July 18, via Hong Kong, July 22, says: "The entire regiment of the First California advanced today to Janbo, only two miles from the Spanish lines surrounding Manila.

The California troops have been thrown out by General Anderson to form the advance of the attacking force. South Manila is to be captured first. The Colorado and Eutah batteries are being landed at Parangue directly from the ship. The Tenth Pennsylvania with the rest of the artillery will land at Malabon just north of Manila.

"Brigadier-General Francis V. Green, formerly colonel of the Seventy-first New York is in command of the advance, General Anderson remaining in Cavite."

Aguinaldo Autocratic.

HONG KONG.—Letters received here from Cavite dated July 19, differ from the advices received direct from Manila. The former say the insurgents have been repulsed near Malato and that they are now making less progress. There is also said to be much dissension among them owing to alleged bribery on the part of priests.

Aguinaldo, it is further said, refuses to be subordinated to the United States. He does not seem to realize his position as evidenced by his appointment of a cabinet, his declaration of independence and the formal hoisting of the insurgent flag.

About 1,500 Americans, it also appears from the letters from Cavite, have been landed half way between Manila and Cavite, and the United States cruiser Boston has gone to support them in case of an emergency.

Peace Negotiations Have Been Begun.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Daily Mail says:

"Senor Sagasta told a representative of El Imparcial Friday that the government had already entered upon the preliminary stage of peace negotiations. General Polavieja has arrived and will have an audience with the regent."

FRENCH STEAMER CAPTURED.

Was Caught Off San Juan by the New Orleans.

The French steamer Olinde Rodriquez was brought into Charleston port Friday in charge of a prize crew from the cruiser New Orleans. She was captured off San Juan, Porto Rico. She was warned July 5 by the cruiser not to enter the port. July 15 the Rodriquez appeared again, making for the harbor. The New Orleans sent two shots across her bow and brough her to. She has twenty-seven cabin and fourteen steerage passengers on board and a cargo of coffee and tobacco. She is held at quarantine.

Cervera's Ships Are Being Raised.

WASHINGTON.—The following report has been received from Admiral Sampson: "Progress in wrecking the Maria Teresa very satisfactory. The compa ny thinks the ship will probably be raised on Sunday next. No information regarding the other ships. Board of officers examined the Reina Mercedes today. She will probably also be raised. Lientenant-Commander Pillsury, commanding the Vesuvius, has been surpervising the wrecking of these vessels on the part of the navy."

ANOTHER RAILROAD FOR ALABAMA

The Road is to Be Built from Garland to a Point in Covington County.

The second move on the chess board of Southeast Alabama has been made by the railroads. Mr. Plant made the first real move by building his road from Newton, on the Alabama Midland, over to Elba, in Coffee county. It has been rumored that Mr. Plant intends to get Pensacola instead of Elba as the terminus of this road, the connection to be made by means of a lumber road running out to Florala.

Now comes what is thought to be the next move—it is said that it is made by the Louisville and Nashville people. A railroad is to be built from Garland, a station on the M. & M., sixty-seven miles below Montgomery, to River Falls, or Andalusia, in Covington county, the place that was said to be the objective point of the Central people.

The road is to be thirty miles long, and the contract says that it must be finished—grading, laying ties, rails, and everything—in four months, or by January 1. The contract is to be let this week.

John B. Weakley Killed.

John B. Weakley, Sr., of Florence, was thrown from a wagon Saturday and instantly killed. He was returning to his country home in a wagon with another man. The wagon gave a lurch and the two men were thrown under the mules, which took fright and ran away. Mr. Weakley was dragged a long distance and terribly mangled.

Duel With Pen Knives.

About seventeen miles from Tuscaloosa, on North river, a duel with pen knives was fought between Joe Winter and Millard Gregg. Gregg was severely cut and was carried to the house of Nat Day. Winter followed in a short time and breaking into the room through a window, he brained Gregg to death with a limb of a tree, crushing his skull.

Alabama's Coal Output.

"The output of coal for 1898 will be over 6,000,000 tons," said Assistant State Mine Inspector Culverhouse, in response to an inquiry. He has been making a visit to the various mines in the State recently, and he bases his estimate on what has been done so far this year, and what work is in prospect at the different mines.

Off to Washington.

Mayor J. R. Stephens, Captain Milton Humes and T. W. Pratt of Huntsville are now in Washington urging the war department to make Huntsville a point of mobilization of troops of the United States.

Two Prisoners Escape.

David McDaniel and John Lovelady, convicts at Coalburg, hid in the mines and later surprised and overpowered the guard and escaped. Both were captured after a long chase with dogs. Lovelady was fatally shot.

Gen. Wheeler a Candidate for Re-Election.

General Wheeler has written from Santiago to friends in his district that he thinks that the war will be of short duration and asking their support in the primaries for the congressional nomination.

SANTIAGO IS OUR PORT

And Her Trade Has Formally Begun to Run.

NEW YORK.—The actual opening of the commerce of Santiago as an open American port stated Saturday morning on the departure of the steamship Philadelphia of the Ward line. Her sailing preparations were attended with great demonstrations on the part of the shipping and commercial circles. The ship carries a full complement of passengers.

Europe Objects to Watson's Fleet.

It would not be surprising if it should develop that strong European influences are being brought to bear to dissuade the navy department from dispatching Watson's fleet to Europe, but so far they appear to have been ineffectual, for it is officially stated that the departure of the squadron is only delayed, not abandoned.

Klondike Gold Coming.

VICTORIA, B. C.—The steamer Garrone has arrived here from St. Nicholas. Her purser reports that her 111 passengers brought down close to $1,000,000.

To Defend San Juan.

The Spaniards at San Juan de Porto Rico are making extensive preparations to resist an expected attack upon the part of the United States warships which are said to be convoying the army of invasion, commanded by General Miles.

Defense Measures.

A dispatch from Havana says that a meeting of engineers and other experts held here, over which Capt.-Gen. Blanco presided, adopted various measures for the defense of the city.

Camara's Squadron to Move.

It is reported at Gibralter that Admiral Camara's squadron of Spanish warships is expected at the Spanish penal settlement of Ceuta, opposite Gibralter, shortly, where they will await events.

More Men For Manila.

The transport Rio Janeiro sailed from San Francisco Saturday morning for Manila with the First South Dakota volunteers and a number of men in the signal service, under the personal command of General Otis.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

JOHN W. PITTS, - - - EDITOR.

THE POPULIST NOMINEES.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
GILBERT B. DEANS, of Shelby.

For Secretary of State,
T. H. MAXWELL, of Tuscaloosa.

For Auditor,
A. G. DAKE, of Chilton.

For Treasurer,
W. B. KILLEBREW, of Dale.

For Attorney-General,
J. M. WHITEHEAD, of Butler.

For Commissioner of Agriculture,
L. REESE, of Lowndes.

For Superintendent of Education,
A. J. HEARN, of Choctaw.

For Chancellor Northeastern Division,
H. R. GOLSON, of Elmore.

For Judge of the Seventh Circuit,
GEORGE W. PARSONS, of Talladega.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,
WM. H. STURDIVANT.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court,
ARTHUR F. HUTCHINGS.

For Superintendent of Education,
EUGENE WILLIAMS.

For Commissioner Second District,
WM. N. GILBERT.

For Commissioner Fourth District,
JOHN T. GLAZE.

VOTE FOR DEANS.

From all along the line reports are favorable for the election of Deans by a good majority.

Next Monday will be a revelation to some people in Shelby county.

Hon. G. B. Deans, the next governor of Alabama, was in the city a little while Saturday.

Let every true reformer vote for Hutchings and he will be triumphantly elected.

Vote for Hutchings.

Longshore is willing to sell out every man on the ticket to secure his own election.

Hon. W. F. Aldrich was with the Populist candidates at Montevallo and Calera and will be at Columbiana Saturday.

The Norris Advocate is not a Populist paper, but is simply a Longshore paper. It is willing to sink the whole Populist party to elect Longshore.

Mr. S. S. Crumpton tells the people that he is not a candidate for Superintendent of Education, and advises his friends to vote for Eugene Williams.

VOTE FOR A. F. HUTCHINGS, REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR CLERK.

The Norris Advocate says "vote for the reform ticket." Why don't it come out in a manly way and advise Populists to vote for Hutchings and thus keep faith with the Republicans?

Look out for campaign lies; the nearer the election the more lies will be circulated.—Norris Advocate.

For instance the report circulated by Longshore and Pearson that Hutchings is down.

Hutchings is the true nominee of the Republicans and Populists because the Populists agreed to support whoever the Republicans nominated for clerk. All true reformers will stand up to the agreement.

Vote for A. F. Hutchings for Clerk.

Mr. Longshore at Calera Tuesday denied in a general way, every charge that had been, or would be made against him without going into detail. That is an easy way of disposing of the charges but not very satisfactory.

Mr. Longshore in his speech at Calera Tuesday, charged that we were working for the democrats, and in the same speech charged that we were going to support J. D. Hardy for the purpose of defeating him.

Mr. S. H. Collins withdraws from the race for commissioner from the 4th district. Mr. Collins is right. J. T. Glaze will make a good commissioner. Let every Populist and Republican in the 4th district vote for him.

Vote for A. F. Hutchings, Republican nominee for Clerk.

The Longshore gang are busily engaged circulating the report that Mr. Hutchings has come down. Don't believe any report of that kind that you hear. Mr. Hutchings is in to the finish, and after next Tuesday will be the circuit clerk elect of Shelby county.

On their way from Calera to Columbiana Tuesday evening, Messrs. Longshore and Pearson told it that Mr. Hutchings had come down and everything was now lovely. Now these gentlemen were just from Calera and certainly knew that Mr. Hutchings was not down and knew further that he had no idea of coming down. Comment is unnecessary.

I see in John W. Pitts' paper that A. P. Longshore is publicly charged as being paid $250 for advocating the appropriation by the county of $5,000 to the Montevallo Industrial School, signed by W. S. Cary.—Commissioner in Norris Paper.

Now, Bro. Dykes, we will bet you a jug of buttermilk you can't prove that you saw that charge in my paper. My brother, are you not letting your zeal get the better of your judgment?

A TRAITOR.

Mr. Longshore, on the stump and through his mouthpiece, the Norris Advocate, calls me a traitor. Let us see who is the traitor.

When the Populist party was born in Alabama I was present and then and there adopted its principles and espoused its cause, because I believed that through that party we could and would redeem our fair State from misrule and ruin. No man has worked harder or sacrificed more for the reform cause in Shelby than I have. Every intelligent Populist will bear testimony that in season and out of season, through evil as well as good report, I have worked, toiled and labored for the success of those principles which I honestly thought were for the best interest of my people—the farmers and laboring men especially. I estranged life-long friends, was boycotted and ostracised in social and business life, For nearly a year I left my home at Creswell, paid my traveling expenses and board and gave my time to the paper, without one cent of remuneration except one due bill for $13 and one Electropoise. All this and more was done without pay, and at great financial loss to myself. These things I do not regret, as I did it for what I conceived to be the best intesests of my people.

In 1888, when we captured the Democratic convention, Mr. Longshore, a comparative stranger in the county, was, with my aid and assistance, elected to the legislature. I worked for him day and night, because I thought him honest and capable. At that time I heard some ugly reports about him which I spurned as untrue, believing that they were hatched up purely for political purposes.

In 1890 he was again nominated and elected to the legislature, I still using all my influence and energy for his success.

I supported him for Congress in 1892, and would have done so again in 1894 had he been a candidate.

After I moved to Columbiana, in 1896, he was again a candidate for the legislature. I worked for him faithfully, and again he was elected, together with the entire ticket.

Having worked for and given my time and what little money I had to his advancement, I thought, and had just cause to think, that Mr. Longshore was my friend. Judge, then, of my surprise when the conviction was forced upon me that Mr. Longshore was working with the gang who were attempting to capture the outfit on which the Advocate is printed, and rob me of three years labor. Then it was that I began to investigate some charges that had come to my knowledge, and the more I investigated the more convinced was I of the truth of the charges. Then it was that I became convinced that he is mercenary and willing to sell out to any party that will give him his price. Believing this I thought it was time for me to withdraw my support, not from the Populist party, but from Mr. Longshore. I cannot support Mr. Longshore and maintain my self-respect.

I am the same Populist that I have always been, but I cannot afford to support a man, even though he professes to be a Populist, whom I believe to be corrupt, and who will bring reproach and disgrace on the party. I am for the good of the people of my county and State above everything else, and believing as I do that the charges against him are true I cannot afford to support him.

For this I am called a traitor to my party.

We want a man for the responsible office of probate judge who is above being bought, a man whom we believe will be true to the widows and orphans of our county. While Judge McMillan is a Democrat, we have never heard one word against his moral character, and I expect to support him, not because he is a Democrat, but because I believe him to be capable and an honest man, and I believe that all the interests of the county will be safe in his hands.

I am still a Populist, but I will not support such a man as Mr. Longshore has shown himself to be. If that is treason to the party, make the most of it.

If I did not raise my voice and use my pen against such an imposition on the party, well might I be called a traitor.

Populists of Shelby, you have known of my devotion and work for the party, and I call on you to decide if I have not always been ready to spend and be spent for our principles.

The Longshore-Norris Advocate says, "look out for campaign lies," and then it proceeds to fill its columns with campaign lies.

The Longshore-Norris Advocate says that men who will steal will lie. Yes; and men who will pull off their shoes and eavesdrop men in their private offices would steal.

If Maj. Pitts had been nominated for judge it would have been all right with him.—Longshore Advocate.

The above is a shameful and outrageous sling at me, for Longshore knows full well that I was not a candidate. He knows full well that I was for Deans for probate judge and that I did everything in my power to nominate him. The Populists made a great mistake in not nominating Deans. If they had done so he would have been elected. Longshore can not be elected because the good men of all parties are not going to vote for him.

VOTE FOR A. F. HUTCHINGS, REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR CLERK.

TO POPULISTS.

Chairman Shaw, of the Republican Executive Committee, has issued a well written address to the Republicans of Shelby county, in which he advises them to vote for the Populist county ticket.

As will be seen, by a careful reading of the address, this advice is given notwithstanding that the Populists have a candidate in the field in opposition to their nominee for circuit clerk. He insists, and we think justly so, that the Republicans are in honor bound to vote for their nominee, Mr. Hutchings. With this exception he advises his people to vote the Populist ticket, State and County.

While he does not say in so many words, it is plain to be seen, by reading between the lines, that he thinks that they are entitled to, and ought to have, the support of the populists for their candidate for clerk. We must confess that we think so too.

Without entering into the question of who is to blame for having two candidates in the field we are of the opinion that good politics, as well as simple justice to the Republicans will prompt conservative populists to vote for Mr. Hutchings. It is a self evident proposition that if the Populists vote for Pearson and the Republicans vote for Hutchings neither can be elected. We can elect one if we unite. A large number of Populists will vote for Mr. Hutchings, and The Advocate believes he can be elected. He is a nice gentleman, a good citizen and fully competent to discharge the duties to which he aspires. Then let us all vote for him and elect him.

THAT MIDNIGHT CAUCUS.

The Norris Advocate is still harping on that midnight caucus although we have denounced it as a lie. We have ascertained since that the Advocate man knew it to be a lie when he published it. I went to the office of my lawyers, Browne & Leeper, on the night of July 4, to assist them in preparing a bill for a receiver for The Advocate, which bill is now pending in the Chancery court. I met Mr. I. D. Mason who was on his feet to leave the office, as I was going into it, and he left immediately—therefore I had no conference with Mr. Mason at all. I met Mr. Browne there by appointment, I gave him the facts about my case and left in about half an hour. It was before nine o'clock when I left. I had no other business with Browne except law business and did not discuss politics with him at all. The conversation reported by the self-confessed sneak who signed himself "Argus" is a lie out of whole cloth. I make this statement under oath, and I also append affidavits of Browne and Mason as to the correctness of my statements.

JNO. W. PITTS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this July 28, 1898.

J. R. WHITE, Register.

The above statement is true as far I am concerned.

ISAAC D. MASON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this July 28, 1898.

J. R. WHITE, Register.

The above statement by Jno. W. Pitts is true in every particular.

W. B. BROWNE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this July 28, 1898.

J. R. WHITE, Register.

The difference between the Pitts Advocate and the Norris Advocate is that the former is willing to sacrifice Longshore for the benefit of the Peoples Party while the latter is willing to sacrifice the party for the benefit of Longshore.

Hon. Lewis E. Parsons is seriously ill and will not be able to enter the canvass again or to fill any of his appointments. This is to be regretted, as he was to speak here Saturday.

An apologist for Longshore in the Norris Advocate says that Longshore had a right to hire himself for $250 to deceive the commissioners' court as to the right of the county to appropriate $5,000 to the Montevallo School. He is mistaken. A lawyer is sworn not to try to deceive the court. A lawyer has no right to ask a court to do anything which he would not himself have the right to do if he were in the court's place.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

Vandiver, Ala., July 25, 1898.

Editor Advocate:

I wish to announce through The Advocate that I am not a candidate for commissioner. I learn there is going to be a straight Republican ticket in the field with my name on it for Commissioner from the 4th district. I am willing to be governed by the State Convention's action, and am not a candidate, and take this medium of notifying the people of Shelby county, that I do not desire their votes for the office at present.

Please publish and oblige yours very truly,

SAM'L. H. COLLINS.

Longview Dots.

J. B. Adams will soon have his prison ready for the fifty convicts he expects to work on his farm and lime quarry.

E. R. Piper opened school at Mt. Chapel Monday, with a good attendance.

The whooping cough is raging at Saginaw.

Rev. T. A. Vann will preach at Saginaw Sunday.

The protracted meeting commences at Campbranch the first Sunday in August, Rev. T. M. Wilson, P. C.

A. M. Piper has been quite feeble for the past week, but is improving. PETE.

Vote for A. F. Hutchings for Clerk.

This is A. F. Hutchings—Vote for Him.

To the Voters of the 7th Judicial Circuit:

One Malachi D. Ivey, of Talladega County, is out in a five-column circular addressed to you in which he claims to be the Populist candidate for judge of that circuit.

This circular says that the Populist convention for that circuit met in Talladega on June 10 with every county represented, and resolved that they would neither nominate nor endorse any candidate for judge. He also says that he was a candidate before that convention. If he was, and had no Populist opponent, he certainly did not meet the approval of the convention, or he could either have been nominated or endorsed. The convention evidently knew him. He now poses as a Populist candidate whose name will be on the official ballot by petition. He is at best an independent candidate just as he says Matthews is, with these differences: 1st. Mr. Matthews has not been before any convention and denied either an endorsement or nomination. 2nd. Matthews is not running in the interest and pay of the Democratic party, as I believe Ivey is. And if Mr. Parsons was not endorsed in the convention by resolution all the delegates there expressed themselves as favoring his election.

Prior to 1896 Mr. Ivey was employed as a clerk in the office of Judge Miller, the probate judge of Talladega County, who gave him the place, believing he was a Democrat, and to help him support his wife and children, who were in want, and he remained there until the canvass of '96 began, when he informed the Populist leaders, or some of them, that he knew of and had evidence of great crimes and wrongs committed in Judge Miller's office which he had gathered while in the office, and if they, the Populists, would give him a place so he could support his wife and children, he would divulge it all and produce the proof of it. He was nominated for county treasurer. Judge Miller, or his friends, told him if he made any false charges against him he would be held personally responsible for them. And Mr. Ivey never made any charges or produced any proof as he had said he would do, and the people of Talladega County do not now believe he knew of any wrongdoing by Judge Miller. Mr. Ivey was defeated, as he and all others should be who resort to such means as he did to get that nomination.

Certainly this convention of June 10 must have had strong reasons for not nominating or indorsing M. Ivey. Among them no doubt was the way he came into the party proposing to betray Judge Miller who had been his friend in the hour of need. And that betrayal was a false statement of what he said he knew and could prove.

The convention further knew that Mr. Ivey was absolutely unfit for judge and his nomination would be a reflection on them and their party, and his election a public calamity. Members of the convention believed then and it is now believed that Mr. Ivey was seeking the nomination in the interest of the Democratic party, and having failed to get it he is now asking the Populists to vote for him, and help in this way to elect the Democratic nominee, for which I believe he is being paid by Democrats. This very circular he published (of which there is said to be 20,000 copies) is paid for by Democrats together with his other expenses and pay for himself.

Mr. Ivey states that Mr. Parsons many years ago stopped Republicans from firing anvils in Talladega when they were rejoicing over a victory of that party. If it be true, what does it amount to now? Mr. Parsons as early as 1872 was a member of the Republican party and has ever since been one. When in 1895 the people began their organization and contest with them he with fully 95 per cent of the Republicans of Alabama threw themselves into line with our forces, and for four years before Mr. Ivey got into our ranks Mr. Parsons and his Republican friends were fighting in our ranks. The Bill Stevens and Warner Republicans will vote for Mr. Ivey. He will not carry one county in the circuit. Every vote we cast for him only helps the Democrats. I venture the assertion that the Populists, without Republican help, have never carried more than five or six counties in the State, and without their help we will lose very largely the counties in our hands. With it we will hold what we have and gain more on August 1st. Then, my friends, let me appeal to you to touch not, handle not the unclean thing, which I believe is bought and paid for with Democratic money to defeat us. When we have no fit and competent candidate for the high office of judge, and our Republican friends offer us one against whom the Democrats can say nothing let us join hands with them and elect him. It is the right thing to do to elect a good judge; it is good policy and good politics. The Christian religion had its Judas; the American Revolution had its Benedict Arnold; our party has had its traitors and now comes Malachi D. Ivey who seeks to betray us, I believe for pieces of money, into the hands of our enemies. The time for action has come; it is useless to mince matters. We have had our Kolbs and Bowmans to well nigh destroy us, but we have survived it. The Populist party has shown that it knows how to deal with traitors.

G. B. CROWE.
Chairman State executive committee.

Are You Weak?

Weakness manifests itself in the loss of ambition and aching bones. The blood is watery; the tissues are wasting—the door is being opened for disease. A bottle of Browns' Iron Bitters taken in time will restore your strength, soothe your nerves, make your blood rich and red. Do you more good than an expensive special course of medicine. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

ADDRESS BY MR. SHAW.

To the Republicans of Shelby County:

As the election is now upon us we desire to call your attention to what, in my opinion, is the proper ticket for all Republicans of Shelby County to vote.

Our State convention after a full and free discussion decided not to nominate a State ticket, and this action was taken after the Peoples Party had nominated a full State ticket headed by the Hon. G. B. Deans, of Shelby. The refusal to nominate under these circumstances was equivalent to an indorsement of that ticket.

All doubt was removed by the subsequent action of our State Executive Committee in indorsing the DEANS ticket.

There can be no doubt or question as to our duty in this matter. Vote for each and everyone of the following:

For G. B. Deans for Governor; T. H. Maxwell for secretary of state; A. G. Dake for auditor; W. B. Killebrew for treasurer; J. M. Whitehead for attorney-general, Littleton Reese for commissioner of agriculture; A. J. Hearn for superintendent of education.

We have no Republican candidate for chancellor of the northeastern division, and, as between R. B. Kelley a ring-democrat, and H. R. Golson, the Populist, we should vote for the latter.

Our county convention indorsed Geo. A. Parsons for judge of the Seventh circuit. He is the Republican chairman of Talladega, his home county, and commands our loyal support.

SHELBY COUNTY TICKET.

We should support without question our nominees, namely, W. H. Sturdivant for representative; A. F. Hutchings for circuit clerk; Eugene Williams for superintendent of education.

We have failed to effect perfect co-operation, so, as to the rest of the county ticket Republicans are not pledged to its support, but to prevent Democratic success; we advise our voters to vote for A. P. Longshore for judge of probate, and Wm. N. Gilbert for second district commissioner, and for John T. Glaze for fourth district commissioner.

We have made every effort to remove the complication caused by having two reform candidates for circuit clerk, but without success.

Mr. Hutchings was nominated FIRST and Mr. Pearson was put into the race when it was known the Republicans had filled that place on the county ticket. The blame is therefore naturally on the Populist leaders, who should have kept the original division of the ticket as a sacred obligation. The Republicans have worked in season and out of season for the success of cooperation and have been opposed by many for so doing.

The Populists in their desire for office have prevented a perfect union of forces and have hindered the good work which could be done by good faith on their part.

We notice that the name of J. D. Hardy is on the ticket for probate judge. MR. HARDY IS NOT THE NOMINEE OF ANY PARTY and by the decision of the Republican State convention he has no claim as a Republican.

The testimony in the contest case of Aldrich v. Plowman showed that the said Hardy refused to vote for Mr. Aldrich, the Republican-Populite nominee for Congress, and in fact worked against him. We cannot build up an organization by helping men into office by our votes who work against our party by refusing to support our nominees.

DO NOT VOTE FOR ANY SUCH.

"A house divided against itself will fall." Political traitors should be politically killed.

The issue is before you. Vote for the true and faithful nominees.

Yours truly,
PLEASANT SHAW,
Chairman.

OUR PLATFORM.

The People's Party of Alabama demands:

Government ownership of public utilities.

A true democracy, by the adoption of the initiative, referendum and imperative mandate.

The free coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and that all other money shall be issued by the Federal Government and shall be a legal tender for all public and private dues and demands, with inhibition by law, of any contract that annuls the full exactions of these requirements; and with no one kind of money redeemable by any other kind of money.

We denounce the effort to increase the national bonded debt by placing the sovereign power in the ridiculous position of borrowing what it alone has the power to create, and insist that no bonds should be issued until the volume of currency shall reach fifty dollars per capita.

We demand: A free vote and a fair count; honest management of the school funds; more funds, and better schools and longer school terms.

That the pensions of needy and disabled and infirm Confederate soldiers and widows be increased, and so regulated that only those justly entitled to it shall receive it.

A better system of public roads.

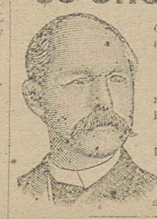
That for the purpose of reducing county taxation all county officers be allowed reasonable salaries, and all funds be paid to the county treasurer.

That no State constitutional convention should be held under present conditions; and we denounce the effort of the Democratic party to call a State constitutional convention for the purpose of disfranchising the poor and illiterate.

We invite all fair-minded, liberty-loving citizens of the State to unite with us in establishing the principles above set forth.

Resolved, by the People's Party, That we have full confidence in the patriotism and ability of the national administration to meet the grave responsibility of the present crisis that now confronts the nation, and that we pledge it our zealous and determined support in the war with Spain

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST NO SQUEAKING.



And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which appears in this paper.

Take no Substitute.

Insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

Vote for A. F. Hutchings for Clerk.

THE MISSING LINK.

OR WHY LONGSHORE DID NOT RUN

For Congress in 1894—How he Made it Pay.

From The Chronicle.

The following facts were related to THE CHRONICLE editor by J. D. Hardy, who was the chairman of the campaign committee of the Republican party of this district in 1894.

In the campaign of 1894 for county officers an agreement was entered into between the Populist and Republican leaders by which the Republican strength of the county was to be given to the Populist candidates, without the former having any representation on the county ticket. The Populists on their part agreed to support the Republican candidate for Congress. Under this agreement Mr. Deans was to be the candidate of the Populists for representative and Mr. Aldrich was to be the Republican candidate for Congress.

According to this agreement Mr. Deans was nominated and elected to the legislature by the help of Republican votes.

After the election was over and it came time to nominate a candidate for Congress, it became known that Mr. Longshore was making his arrangements to run for that position before the Populist convention.

This being in direct violation of the agreement previously entered into, certain Populist leaders were called upon to make good their part of the contract. They declared their inability to control Mr. Longshore's actions, and a conference was held in Birmingham, at which Mr. J. D. Hardy, who was then the chairman of the Republican campaign committee, suggested that Mr. Longshore be bought off. Mr. Hardy was requested to make the trade, but declined on the ground that he was not the proper person to conduct the negotiations. Col. P. G. Bowman was finally selected, and he at once came to Columbiana to confer with Mr. Longshore. As a result of this conference Mr. Longshore agreed for the sum of $250 to withdraw in favor of Mr. Aldrich. The proposition was accepted and the money was paid by J. D. Hardy, the chairman of the campaign committee.

Mr. Aldrich was afterwards nominated by the Populist convention, and became the candidate of that party as well as of his own.

Later in the campaign Mr. Longshore was paid another certain sum for his services and expenses for thirty days in the campaign and another certain sum for the support of the Peoples' Advocate.

At that time Mr. Longshore and Major Pitts were associated in the publication of the paper. When the money was paid Mr. Longshore for the influence of the paper he requested that it be kept secret for fear Major Pitts would demand his half of the money.

The above is a plain statement of the facts as related to me by J. D. Hardy, in an interview some time ago, except as to the last paragraph, for which information Major Pitts will vouch. Mr. Hardy assured me that Mr. Longshore received in all during the campaign $700, besides some other sums which were paid for extra copies of the Advocate, and that the money was paid him for the purposes stated above. He has issued a statement over his own signature, embracing these facts. The following is the address of Mr. Hardy:

To the Republicans of Shelby County:

The Republican party believes in reform, but not the kind practiced by the reform leader of Shelby County, who has continually been selling his party influence to Republicans or Democrats, the highest bidder getting his political influence.

In 1894 Mr. Longshore, for $250, sold his Congressional nomination to the Republicans. Hon. P. G. Bowman made the trade, and I paid Mr. Longshore the money. Mr. Longshore then demanded $250 to canvass the district, advising the Populites to vote for Aldrich. He then demanded $200 for extra papers. His idea of reform put into Mr. Longshore's pocket during the Congressional campaign $700 of Republican money.

The next reform movement of Mr. Longshore was to sell his influence with Populites and the commissioners' court to H. C. Reynolds and others in favor of donating $5,000 to the Montevallo school for $250.

The next reform of this champion reformer was in 1896, when he is accused of going to the campaign chairman on Sunday, demanding $250 to continue his support of Mr. Aldrich for Congress. Failing to get it he is next found reforming with Mr. Plowman. For this reformation $500 was the amount said to have been asked. The exact amount paid Mr. Longshore for this Plowman reform we are unable to say, having traced the matter to men who paid Mr. Longshore the money, but who refuse to tell the amount. There are many rumors of trades and deals, but of them we know nothing.

One more reform on tap! Honest, faithful, loyal John Pearson, the strongest Populite in Shelby County, none of whom is more deserving from the Populite party, must now undergo this model reformation and come down, giving up the ambition of his life—the hope to be our circuit clerk. After many years of honest, earnest work for his party, the demand is now made on Mr. Longshore to take Honest John down and vote the Populites for Mr. Hutchings. Republicans are watching with much interest this reform move, the result of political tricksters for personal gain.

Let no Republican be deceived into voting for the Populist reform ticket. Men whose whole idea of reform is the dollars in it for them will be poor guardians of the finances and the widows' and orphans' interest in Shelby County.

The Republicans of Shelby County can not afford to vote for Mr. Longshore for probate judge—a man without a party. Why desert the grand American party that to-day is making a record that will be the pride of all men after the Populite party shall have gone the way of all such parties whose only ambition was office. Republicans, vote for Republicans—better an honorable defat than victory with men you will help to place in office who have no use for you except when they can use you for their personal advancement.

Remember, the Republican party is a party of principle; men are not to be considered in this county election. Do your duty to your county. Vote for the Republican ticket and you will be able to say, I have done my duty; and in after years your children's children will rise up to bless you.

Respectfully, yours.

J. D. HARDY.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

Hutchings for Clerk.

ATTORN... HAD TO BE PA...

Sold His Influenc...

From The Chronicle...

A. P. Longshore... new light.

He is already kn... officeseeker.

He is known to be... of the first water.

He poses as a refo... methods, and the ... people.

The latest lights sh... be a mercenary schemer, ... price for his influence ... of a worthy institution, ... he should have cheerfully ... support, as did the men he ... ing to malign.

When the Girls' Indu... School of Alabama was locate... Montevallo it was thought by t... friends of the institution that She... County ought to make a donation to it. At that time there was money in the county treasury to spare, and there could have been no more worthy cause than the girls' school upon which to use the surplus.

The commissioners were asked to donate $5,000 of the county's money to the school. They were shown that it was an institution for the benefit of the poor girls of the State, a school where they could prepare themselves for independence for the future. In order to get the consent of the commissioners it was found necessary to secure an expression of approval from the people. To obtain this the influence and aid of several men were solicited. Among others the editor of THE CHRONICLE, Mr. C. C. DuBose, was approached by the school committee and offered $100 to use his influence for the school. He very promptly gave his support to the movement, but declined to take any pay therefor, saying to the committee that what he did would be done solely in behalf of the poor girls of the county and State. It was then discovered that a great many Populists were opposed to the donation, and two of the commissioners being Populists it was presumed that they would not be inclined to do what their constituents opposed. In fact, Mr. John Dykes was violently opposed to the donation, and so much so that he threatened to enjoin the treasurer from paying it.

At this point it was decided that Mr. Longshore's influence was necessary to the success of the movement, and he soon appeared favoring it, going before the commissioners and making an appeal for the school. It was supposed that he did so from motives of friendly feeling toward the institution, and mainly upon his efforts the donation was finally secured.

It appears now that instead of following the dictates of his good wishes for the poor girls he was acting from purely mercenary motives. His influence was bought and paid for. He led his Populist friends into supporting the donation against their will, and while they regarded his position as one of philanthropic interest in the girls and in the building up of the county he was all the time acting the part of a hireling, selling the influence he had obtained by virtue of his position as a leader of reforms, bartering off his constituency for gain to himself.

In support of this charge we publish the following letter from Mr. W. S. Cary, who was a member of the Montevallo committee in charge of this matter:

Montevallo, Ala., July 13, 1898.

Mr. Clarence DuBose,
Columbiana, Ala.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 12th instant is received, and in reply will say that Mr. A. P. Longshore was paid two hundred and fifty dollars for services rendered in procuring the appropriation of five thousand dollars from the county for the benefit of the Industrial School.

Very truly,
W. S. CARY.

This letter is in our possession, and can be seen by anyone who doubts our authority.

In view of the fact that attacks have been made by the Populists upon the Democratic administration of schools, we publish this incident to show the motives which prompt such men as Longshore to do their duty. It also serves to show that while Democrats cheerfully give their support to such institutions the leaders of the so-called reform movements have to be paid for their services in behalf of the poor girls of the county.

Wilsonville Waifs.

J. L. Ray went to Childersburg Saturday.

A. S. Jackson was called to Tallapoosa, Ga., Saturday to see his mother-in-law who is very ill at this writing.

G. W. McGowen went to Columbiana Thursday.

Little Misses Sadie and Annie Wilby, of Atlanta, are visiting relatives here.

J. R. Waggoner has moved into town and will reside here in the future, where his children can get the advantage of our excellent school.

The Wilsonville Limited Vestibule train to the piney woods is doing a land-office business, and the happiest man on the line is Justin, the nervy engineer, who always has "his hand on the throttle and his eye upon the rail." This train brings the big logs in to be worked into the fine lumber that has gained such a reputation for the Jackson boys among the big lumber dealers. They have recently moved their sawmill to town, and are preparing to do a large business this fall.

The editor of the Norris Advocate is bilious; and judging from his editorial productions we think he must keep a supply of snake medicine on hand and uses it for hard licks instead of snake bites.

Chas. Avery, of Shelby, visited our town last week.

A. G. Weldon, of Demopolis, was called home to see his little daughter, Cleo, who has been very sick.

A large party of our young people attended church at Columbiana Thursday evening. PATRIOT.

Summer Resorts.

Many delightful summer resorts are situated on the Southern Railway. Whether one desires the seaside or the mountains, the fashionable hotels or quiet country homes, they can be reached via this magnificent highway of travel.

Asheville, N. C., Roan Mountain, Tenn. and the mountain resorts of east Tennessee and western North Carolina—"The land of the sky"—Tate Springs, Tenn., Oliver Springs, Tenn., Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Lithia Springs, Ga., the various Virginia springs and the seashore resorts are reached by the Southern Railway on convenient schedule at very low rates.

The Southern Railway has issued a handsome folder, entitled "Summer Homes and Resorts," descriptive of nearly one thousand summer resort hotels and boarding houses, including information regarding rates for board at different places and railroad rates to reach them.

Write to C. A. Benscoter, Assistant General Passenger Agent Southern Railway, Chattanooga, Tenn., for copy.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

* PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY. *

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy one year.........................$1.00
One copy six months.........................50

WOMAN'S COLUMN.

Edited by Mrs. F. W. Gist.

The women of Columbiana must be the busiest, the sickliest, or the most indifferent women in any town in the county. We don't know which it is, but guess it is a little of all three of the different excuses that keep our women from taking any interest in the various societies and church organizations. We are not preaching this week for our Woman's Literary—we positively feel no further apprehensions for it—but the missionary societies and Parsonage League, etc. The missionary society of the Methodist church here is amazingly small, considering the large church membership. Our women in Columbiana must be the finest cooks, best housewives and nurses to be found anywhere in the universe, for certainly they must possess a few redeeming and angelic traits. And when it comes to duties in public affairs or societies they are almost inert. Mrs. S. N. Burns is making a strong effort to enlist the women of her church into an interest in the missionary work, and we truly hope these good women will arouse themselves to a full sense of their duty.

***

The following paper, written by a member of the C. W. L. Club, was read at the last meeting. Let those who have an impression that we are only fixing to vote next Monday ponder its contents.

THE MOTIVES OF THE C. W. L. C.

Purity and tenderness of heart, combined with will and determination, are the noblest qualities that can adorn our fallen nature. The vast, unbounded empire of time with its breathing millions can all be subjugated by these noble qualities. The most heartless monarch that ever swayed a sceptre, or proudest king that ever graced a throne, are made weeping infants through the outgushing purity and tenderness of woman's heart.

As I understand the C. W. L. motives it means to stimulate our minds so that we may reach a higher plane. It also means education. Next to a fine character the acquisition of knowledge is the best thing in the world. To grow old, like Solon, in the pursuits of learning is certainly one of the most satisfying pleasures of existence. Considered in its finest relations to human life, education has failed to do its perfect work unless it has brought the young, impressible mind into living contact with the great masters of the poetic and the ideal. "Blessed are they," says Mathew Arnold, "who have heard such voices in their youth; they are a possession forever." By such companionship hardened natures are softened and refined, while delicate souls are inspired with the courage which struggles and fulfills. It has justly been said that genuine education and culture means increased sweetness, increased light, increased life, increased sympathy—in a word, the uplifting and upbuilding of the entire creature. The finest satisfaction this world can afford belongs to him who is at once intellectually and spiritually minded. To know, to grow, to carry safely down through all the days of our years the heart's best and freshest impulses and join them to the maturity of age is the end of all education and the real preservative of human life.

This I consider the motive of the C. W. L. Club:—it means education.

***

We return many thanks to Mrs. C. E. Parker, Mrs. Rosa Gist, Mrs. German and Miss Mary Liles for a feast of vegetables, fruits and various good things that makes us carry about with us a sweet temper and gracious disposition.

NEW FLOUR MILLS

At Calera, Ala., just in operation. Bring your wheat and get some of the best flour ever made in Shelby county. For convenience of customers we have a good stable and lot for customers who desire to spend the night in the city. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Address all communications to

Moss & Bros., Props.
Calera, Ala.

Entertainment at Shelby.

On last Thursday evening the good people of Shelby were delightfully entertained by Miss Lucy Hearn, of Pine Bluff, Ark. Her recitations, without exception, were charming, and her drill with Indian clubs was so pretty that it received an enthusiastic encore.

For the last two years Miss Hearn has appeared before the Alabama Chautauqua and is said to have drawn larger audiences than any other one on the program. She will belong to the faculty of the Anniston Female College this year. We rejoice that she is so near and hope to have her with us again this winter. Ju.

Miss Eula Mallory, of Talladega, and Miss Janie Wallace, of Harpersville, are visiting Mrs. J. R. Beavers, this week.

Mrs. G. V. Teel, of Clanton, is visiting the family of J. W. Thompson this week.

As I have been appointed registrar for beat 1, I will be at Shelby, box 2, until 12 o'clock Monday, and at Columbiana the balance of the day.

W. A. Thompson.

Whooping Cough.

I had a little boy who was nearly dead from an attack of whooping cough. My neighbors recommended Chamberlain's Cough remedy. I did not think that any medicine would help him, but after giving him a few doses of that remedy I noticed an improvement, and one bottle cured him entirely. It is the best cough medicine I ever had in the house.—J. L. Moore, South Burgettstown, Pa. For sale by Williams Bros.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Mrs. Finley's Store at Calera Robbed—Goods Recovered.

Friday night the store of Mrs. A. E. Finley, at Calera, was entered and robbed of quite a lot of jewelry and a few other things of minor value. From the Age-Herald we take the following account of the capture of the burglar:

Charles Comings, a white man about 33 years of age, was arrested early yesterday morning by Officer Shirley, of the police department, and Special Officer Burke, of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company in the railroad yards, having in his possession a quantity of jewelry and other valuables together with a letter which proved him to be a burglar.

Coming carried his coat on his arm and seemed to be somewhat nervous when questioned by the officers, who became suspicious. One of them took the coat from him and as he opened it a small flour sack fell to the ground, which on being opened was found to contain a quantity of jewelry and other things which bore evidence of having been stolen.

Coming was placed under arrest and taken to the police station, where a careful examination was made of the contents of the sack. A small sized jewelry store was unearthed, each piece bearing the regulation shop tag, the cost mark and selling price.

While the officers were busy assorting the jewelry, Comings was equally busy explaining his side of the question. He said that he was on his way to Atlanta to open a stand, and that he had arrived from Montgomery, where he had a brother residing. Among the articles shaken from the sack was an envelope, which, on investigation, was found to contain a considerable quantity of uncancelled revenue stamps. The envelope was addressed to Mrs. E. A. Finley, Calera, Ala., and, acting upon this clew, the officers proceeded to the Eighteenth street yard office and requested the operator to ask the Calera office whether or not a Mrs. Finley had been burglarized.

A reply was promptly received from the operator at Calera stating that Mrs. Finley kept a general store at that place, but that he had heard nothing of a burglary, adding that he would investigate and report later. About 4 o'clock another message came, stating that Mrs. Finley's place had been found open and that the jewelry department had been ransacked. About 8 o'clock Chief McDonald received the following message from Town Marshal John Pilgreen, of Calera:

"Have officer bring man on first train. City will bear expenses. There is about $150 worth of jewelry missing."

Chief McDonald at once wired to the Calera authorities that they would have to send an officer for the man and to bring someone to identify the goods.

At 11:25 o'clock Police Officer Thomas Hill, of Calera, arrived in the city, accompanied by one of Mrs. Finley's clerks, who identified the goods as the missing property of his employer.

The prisoner and the stolen property were turned over to Officer Hill, who left on the southbound Louisville and Nashville train at 4 o'clock for Calera, where Comings will be held accountable before the courts of Shelby County.

Another version of the story was that the man offered some of his jewelry for sale to C. E. Layman, an operator in the yards, who, seeing the envelope addressed to Mrs. Finley, called up the Calera operator and finding the store had been robbed turned the man over to the police authorities. Whichever story is correct the capture was a clever one, the burglar having been caught before the store was known to have been robbed.

The goods were recovered. The store was entered by the back door, and at least a hundred burnt matches were found on the floor, which the burglar had struck for a light. He tells the Calera authorities that he found the bag of jewelry on the train.

Harpersville Echoes.

We had a good rain Saturday evening.

The Populist speaking here last week was a flush.

Miss Minnie Florey returned home Saturday from a six months' visit in Perdue Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. John Green, of near Birmingham, are visiting in our community.

Rev. Jim Self filled Rev. Mr. Roberts' appointment at the Methodist church last Sunday.

Mrs. Ann Elliott, of Jack County, Texas, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Thompson.

The fruit crop in this section of the county is fine, and watermelons in abundance.

Borum is adding all necessary improvements to his gin machinery.

Clem Butler's father and mother, of Chilton County, visited him a few days ago.

Most all our girls have returned home from their summer visits.

Miss Jennie Hollingsworth, of East Lake, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Spinks.

Capt. J. B. Randall, of Calera, was up amongst his friends here Monday.

Mrs. W. G. Parker left Tuesday to visit relatives at Maplesville.

J. W. Moore, of Sterrett, was in the city Monday.

Chas. Brooks, of Birmingham, visited at the Central Hotel this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnston are visiting friends at Easonville this week.

Miss Alva Nicholls, a charming belle of Childersburg, visited Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Beavers this week.

Miss Lucy Smith is on a visit to her brother, Prof. H. K. W. Smith, at Union Springs.

Peyton T. Pitts, of the C. & W. Railway, is visiting friends and relatives in the city this week.

Miss Myrtle Swain arrived at home last week from Ohio, where she has been teaching music.

Robert G. Patrick, D. D., president of the Judson Institute, was here last week in the interest of that laudable school.

J. H. Samuels, of Childersburg, was circulating among relatives and friends here the latter part of last week.

The Baptist meeting closed Friday night. Had fine, sweet, gospel sermons, attentive and interested congregations, but no accessions to the church.

A new postoffice has been established at the residence of Pickens Miner, on Fourmile, to be known as Redlawn, Ala., with Mr. Miner as postmaster. Quite a convenience for the people of that vicinity.

Cresswell Items.

Mrs. J. H. Coleman is visiting her daughter at Jacksons Gap.

W. S. Bilbrey and family returned to their home at Tallassee Sunday, after spending some months with relatives and friends here.

Misses Launa and Vista Blanchard, of near Sycamore, spent last week in our midst visiting relatives and friends and attending the meeting.

Dr. S. M. Cross, of Woodlawn, was down a few days ago visiting his family.

Misses May and Dosie Douglas came over from Sylacauga Monday to visit relatives.

Homer Baggett, of Winterboro, was over a few days last week.

The Baptist protracted meeting closed here last Friday with 21 accessions to the church; 19 by baptism and 2 by letter. The pastor, Rev. J. A. Butts, was ably assisted a few days by Rev. W. R. Carter, of East Lake, who preached some of as able sermons as we ever listened to. Brother Carter is among the foremost preachers of the State. It is proposed to continue the meeting as long as it will warrant, commencing the second Sunday in August, if the pastor can make his arrangements and get back here by that time.

We have had rain in abundance for the last three weeks, and crops were never more promising.

J. H. and O. S. Lybrand were down from the Cobb neighborhood Sunday.

Choctaw.

Weldon News.

Crops are fine, and if the rain continues more corn and cotton will be raised in this part of the world than for several years.

John Hall, of Wilsonville, spent Sunday in town.

Messrs. J. E. and Amos Adams attended divine services at Sterrett Sunday.

John Lee, of Harpersville, was in our community Sunday.

Allie Holcombe was seriously hurt last Friday by falling off of a mule.

Henry Weldon and sister, Miss Alice, on their return from church Sunday met with quite an accident. The buggy became uncoupled and threw them out, hurting Miss Alice very much.

Miss Carrie Holcombe is visiting on Fourmile.

Charlie Sullivans and family, of Dogwood, are visiting here.

Rev. J. W. Lally, of Wolf Creek, will preach J. E. Crane's funeral at Liberty the first Sunday in August.

Uncle Sam.

A GOOD CITIZEN GONE.

Editor Advocate:

Our community was saddened on the 23rd instant by the sudden death of one of our neighbors, Mr. Peter Branch. He went to work that morning, worked till 11 o'clock, ate a hearty dinner, then mounted his horse and came over to my house, and just as he got off staggered and fell dead, never speaking nor moving. My daughter and myself did all we could for him, but it was of no avail. We regret to give him up, as he was a good neighbor and citizen. Our sympathy is extended to the bereaved family and we pray God to shield them from all harm and be a husband to the widow and give her grace to bear all her troubles and when the time comes that her soul may rest in the sweet beyond.

E. J. Dougherty.

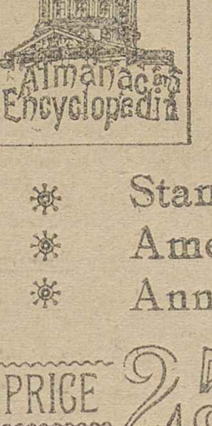
Shelby Springs, July 25, 1898.

BIRMINGHAM ARMS AND CYCLE CO.

Best Bicycle Repair Department. Best assorted stock of bicycle parts and sundries in the State. Send us your orders; also your repair work. We sell Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, Loaded shells, etc. Special attention to mail orders.

BIRMINGHAM ARMS & CYCLE CO.
Birmingham, Ala.

The World Almanac and Encyclopedia FOR 1898



Will Answer Any Question You may Ask It.

Standard American Annual.

PRICE 25 CENTS

Ready Jan. 1, 1898, On All News Stands.

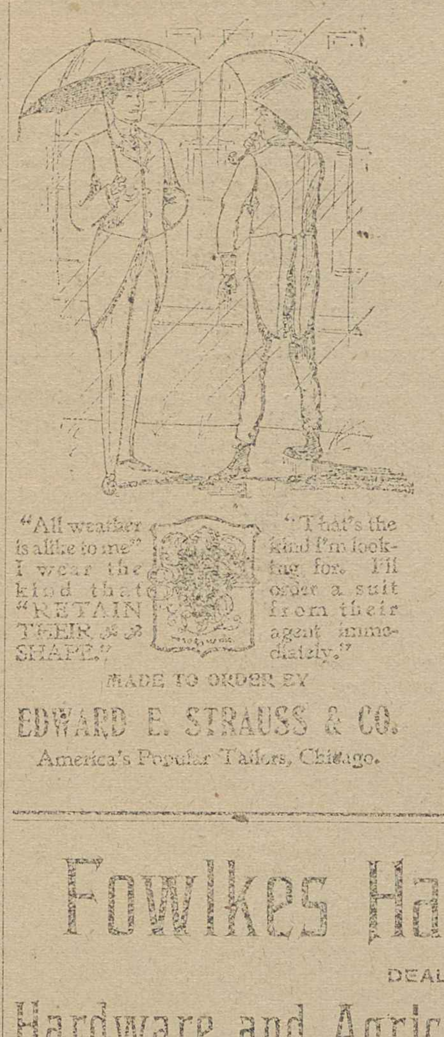
Larger, Better, More Complete Than Ever.

The most widely sold Annual Reference Book and Political Manual published.

THE WORLD,
Pulitzer Building, New York.

A Wonderful Discovery.

The last quarter of a century records many wonderful discoveries in medicine, but none that have accomplished more for humanity than that sterling old household remedy, Browns' Iron Bitters. It seems to contain the very elements of good health, and neither man, woman or child can take it without deriving the greatest benefit. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.



That's Just It!

You can't always tell by the looks of a garment how it is going to WEAR.

Why Not

get the WEAR as well as the looks when you can have both at the same price.

Price $12.00 is the starting point of these.

Edward E. Strauss & Co.'s Famous Custom Tailored Suits and Overcoats

with an ironclad guarantee thrown in free.

It Will Pay You to examine this line and leave your order for one of these handsome garments.

CALL ON

LESTER, MASON & CO.
Columbiana, Ala.

Fowlkes Hardware Co.,

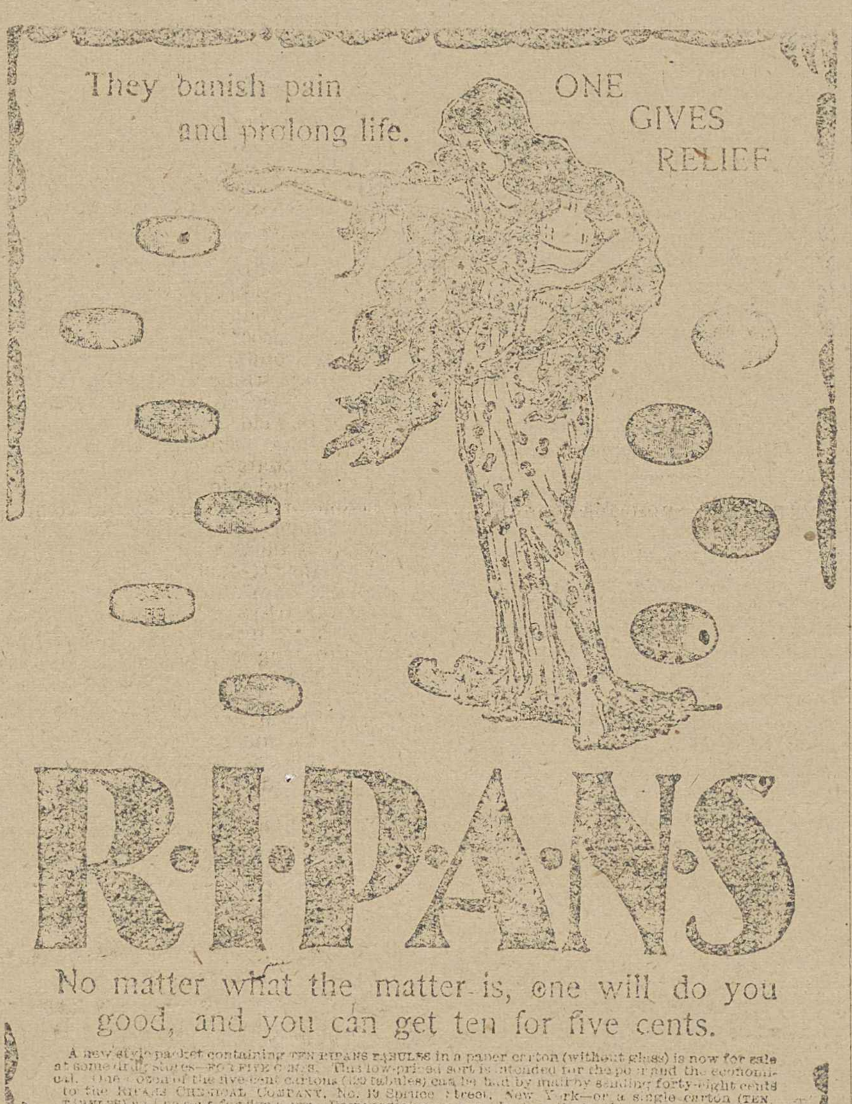
DEALERS IN

Hardware and Agricultural Implements, Guns and Ammunition, Lubricating Oils, etc.

Stoves, Cutlery, Barbed Wire, Nails, and Building Material.

Sole Agents for Pratt Gins and Repairs, Texas Ranger Plows, Farm and Fancy Grass Seeds, the Celebrated Garland Stoves and Ranges, Charter Oak Stoves and Ranges, also Cheaper Grades of Cooking and Heating Stoves.

810-812 Water street, Selma, Ala.



No matter what the matter is, one will do you good, and you can get ten for five cents.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents. Best medicine ever made since the world was created.

KENTUCKY DEW WHISKY.

"STANDARD OF PURITY."

Distilled on the Old Fashioned Principle by the Old Kentucky Distillery, Louisville, Ky.

We are pleased to inform the public that we have appointed the undersigned firm as our Sole Distributors for this vicinity, where at all times you have the assurance of getting our Kentucky Dew in its original purity.

Kentucky Dew Whisky is made from choice selected grain and pure Limestone Spring Water. It is highly recommended by Physicians as being the best and purest Whisky for the club and sick room.

Don't be deceived into buying Compounds of so-called whiskies when they will sell you an absolutely pure article for the same money. Write them for prices; a trial will convince you of its merits.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS, NABERS, MORROW & SINNIGE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

DENTISTRY!

Some people do not appreciate the value of good teeth until they are forced to have them extracted. Many nights of intense suffering could be avoided by consulting a good dentist and having your decayed teeth put in good condition. Don't wait until your teeth ache before you consult a dentist. By the use of pain obtundents there is no pain experienced in filling teeth. My prices are rock bottom and I am prepared to take country produce in payment for work at cash prices. Always to be found at my office, but patients from a distance would do well to make their engagements ahead by postal card to avoid conflicting with other engagement.

BEST PLATES, $10. GOOD PLATES, $8.

Fine Gold, Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty; Satisfaction Guaranteed

OFFICE OVER HAMMOND'S STORE.

Dr. W. A. LOVETT, Dentist,
COLUMBIANA, ALA.

Shelby County Bank,

Montevallo, Alabama.

Transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business. Collections Promptly made and Remitted. Make your notes payable at this Bank.

BURGESS LITTLE, Cashier.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on every wrapper. This is the original "CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President. March 24, 1898.* Samuel Pitcher, M. D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

GRAYBEARD

WE make 200 bottles of our GRAYBEARD every week. No more—no less. If 200 bottles don't fill all orders, some customer must wait until the next week. We mention this as some do not understand the delay. We have earned a reputation for making a clean, fresh, sure remedy for Cancer—Eczema, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and we cannot make GRAYBEARD faster, and make it good.

"A few years ago Cancer appeared on my face in form of a scab—not a sore, but a scab that dropped off, and soon reappeared, some worse. Finally it annoyed me to shave. Darting pains set in, affecting my sight. People said I had Cancer—I was miserable. About that time a planter name Jordan, down the State, once similarly afflicted, sent me a bottle of GRAYBEARD advising me to take it. I did so and to my great joy got better. Skin cleared, appetite improved, I got stouter and Cancer left me. And it has not returned. GRAYBEARD saved my life.

Joseph Barnes, Taylor County, Ga."

$1 a bottle—6 for $5. If your druggist has'nt our GRAYBEARD, order direct, deducting 50c on $5 worth to help you pay freight.

Address, Z. D. Respess Drug Co.; Atlanta, Ga.

Sampson took Spain!

Dewey took Manila!

Hobson took Cuba!

Columbiana Mercantile Company

Will take Your Money,

And give you twice as much goods for it as any other store in this or any other city.

COMMENCING JULY 1.

We have purchased the entire stock of John J. Hendricks, of Talladega, Ala., at public outcry at 48 cents in the dollar, consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings, which we will sell at a price greatly below actual value.

All 50 and 75c Ladies' Oxfords at 50 cents.	All Men's 50c Shirts at 35 cents.
All 85c and $1 Ladies' Oxfords at 75 cents.	All Men's 75c Shirts at 50 cents.
All $1.25 and $1.50 Ladies' Oxfords at 90 cents.	All Men's $1 and $1.25 Shirts at 75 cents.
All $1 and $1.25 Ladies' Dongola Shoes at 75 cents.	All 10 and 12½c Lawns at 7 cents.
All $2.25 and $3 Ladies' Dongola Shoes at $1.50.	All 7 and 8c Lawns at 5 cents.
All Men's, Boy's and Children's shoes same price.	All 5 and 6c Lawns at 3½ cents.
Men's Laundried Shirts, with or without collars and cuffs, at 25 cents.	One yard Bleaching, soft finish, at 4 cents.
	½ yard Bleaching, soft finish, at 3½ cents.
	16 yards shirting calico at 35c.

As the stock is too large to quote all prices, we just give a few, but the entire stock will be sold at correspondingly low prices. Do not hesitate to come and get your bargains before they are all exhausted, as such a chance can not be obtained often.

Columbiana Mercantile Company,

Corner Main and East College,

Columbiana, Ala.

Yours as Ever.

"What are you thinking about, Ethel?"

"I am wondering whether I should sign myself 'Yours ever' or 'Thine only' to a girl I detest."—Boston Beacon.

Too Slow.

"Your elopement didn't come off?"

"No, the wretch asked me to fly with him, and then told me that he thought a horse and buggy would be more comfortable than a tandem."—Detroit Free Press.

The man above suspicion lives above the stars.

He'll Play to Win.

"Going to follow the races again this year, Hoaxley?"

"Follow? Not if I can get ahead of them."

"Young man, this is the third time this week you have come to take my daughter sleighriding. If you pay cash for the horses and sleigh it means either lunacy or bankruptcy, and if you don't it means that you are a dead beat." "I own the livery stable, sir." "That's different."—Chicago Tribune.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

John W. Mackay has purchased and forwarded to Santiago for the use of the troops a schooner load of rice, and has ordered another load to be sent as soon as possible.

Lyon & Co's "Pick Leaf" Smoking Tobacco gives the consumers the very best Tobacco they can get. 2 ounces for 10 cents. It is fast winning its way to public favor. Try it

The captain of an Atlantic liner, after many calculations, has come to the conclusion that the general size of a fog in the Atlantic is about thirty miles in diameter.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Japan, which forty years ago had no other than coasting vessels, now has several large steamship companies, the largest of which owns sixty-three vessels.

Save baby's life and yourself many sleepless nights of anxiety by giving DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA (TEETHING POWDERS) at once. TEETHINA Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels and makes teething easy.

The greatest height ever reached in a balloon was 23,160 feet; two of three aeronauts who made this ascent were suffocated.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Gen. Peter Tracy, of Memphis, enjoys the double distinction of be a cousin of Dewey and the uncle of Hobson.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Chinese streets are supposed to be the narrowest in the world. Some of them are only eight feet wide.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Camels' milk is said to be not only very palatable, but also extremely strengthening and nourishing.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

More people over 100 years old are found in mild climates than in the higher latitudes.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R.H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

W. H. Griffin, Jackson, Michigan, writes: "Suffered with Catarrh for fifteen years. Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

After six years' suffering, I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMSON, 29 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa. March 19, '94.

You Can Get Tired

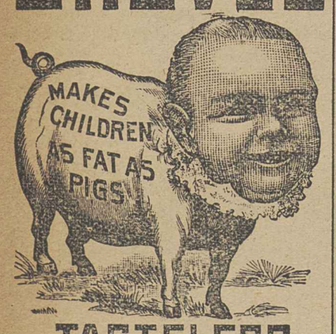
By working hard, and then you can get rested again. But if you are tired all the time it means that your blood is poor. You need to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great cure for that tired feeling because it is the great enricher and vitalizer of the blood. You will find appetite, nerve, mental and digestive strength in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion. 25c.

GROVES



TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,

ABNEY, CARR & CO.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Mrs. Feasher—I don't see why you should feel so stuck-up just because your husband and two of your brothers have gone to war. There are plenty of other women in the land who have just as many near relatives as you have at the front.

Mrs. Kimmish—That may be so, but not one of my folks has a commission.

The abuse of health is veiled suicide.

Every heart has a thorn and a throne.

The man who thinks leads the crowd.

Carmel faith leads to Carmel victory.

The grumbler blows out his own lamp.

Small boats must keep near the shore.

If you can't be a sun, don't be a cloud.

Heart wisdom is ahead of book learning.

Proof Enough.

Mrs. Blouser (after some years)—I suppose you don't love me.

Mr. Blouser—Don't love you! Don't I live in the same house with you?—Boston Transcript.

If there are any Spaniards in heaven, we don't want to go there.

Saunterer.

He was a man of simple habit, and evidently from a far distance, and he had wandered into a large city museum. The attendant found him looking with interest at a meteorite, and he asked the attendant what it was.

"That," said the attendant, "is a meteorite."

"Hum! Where did it come from?"

"It fell from the sky."

"Fall near here?"

"No. It fell on a farm out in the country."

"Anybody hurt?"

"No; there was nobody about when it fell."

"Might have been, though?"

"Yes."

"Hum!" The man of the simple habit thought a moment.

"Well," he said finally, "the Lord's kind, but it does seem's if sometimes He was mighty keerless."

Bicyclists and Dogs.

It frequently happens that a bicyclist would like to drive off an annoying dog, but doesn't want to kill the beast, run the risk of a bullet hitting a bystander, nor attract the attention which a cartridge explosion is certain to do. The dog is consequently encouraged to try his trick on the next rider. A soundless pistol, shooting water, ammonia or other liquid, is now mailed postpaid for 50 cents in stamps by the Union Supply Co., 135 Leonard St., New York City. One of these will drive off the most vicious animal, and still not really injure it. A few drops of ammonia in the eyes, nose or mouth of any animal will give it something to think of other than bothering a cyclist. It is a boon to wheelmen and wheelwomen.

War Was Preferable.

"I have about decided," said Dowling, "to go to Cuba and join the insurgent army."

"Oh, you take my breath away," exclaimed Mrs. Dowling. "Going down there where you will have to sleep out on the ground and be eaten up by snakes and mosquitoes?"

"Yes."

"Don't you know you are likely to starve to death?"

"I do."

"And take yellow fever or cholera?"

"I know."

"Or may be captured or shot or something?"

"I know that, Maria, but they won't bang on the piano after I have gone to bed, nor make me get up after midnight to look after burglars."—Atlanta Constitution.

Modern Longevity.

In the seventeenth century the average duration of life was only thirteen years; in the eighteenth, twenty; in the present century it is thirty-six. This great increase in the average length of human life is not, however, an indication of an increase in the vigor and vitality of the race, but it is rather due to the fact that cholera, the black plague and other devastating scourges which formerly overspread whole countries at frequent intervals, sometimes several times during a century, have been brought more and more under control by improved public sanitation and quarantine. The real test of the vitality of the race is not the average length of human life, but the proportion of centenarians. The proportion of persons who have attained great age is without doubt at the present time much less than ever before in the history of the world.

CONSULTING A WOMAN.

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Inspires Confidence and Hope.

Examination by a male physician is a hard trial to a delicately organized woman.

She puts it off as long as she dare, and is only driven to it by fear of cancer, polypus, or some dreadful ill.

Most frequently such a woman leaves a physician's office where she has undergone a critical examination with an impression, more or less, of discouragement.

This condition of the mind destroys the effect of advice; and she grows worse rather than better. In consulting Mrs. Pinkham no hesitation need be felt, the story is told to a woman and is wholly confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., she offers sick women her advice without charge.

Her intimate knowledge of women's troubles makes her letter of advice a wellspring of hope, and her wide experience and skill point the way to health.

"I suffered with ovarian trouble for seven years, and no doctor knew what was the matter with me. I had spells which would last for two days or more. I thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have taken seven bottles of it, and am entirely cured."—MRS. JOHN FOREMAN, 26 N. Woodberry Ave., Baltimore, Md.

The above letter from Mrs. Foreman is only one of thousands.

GENERAL BROOKE OFF.

He and His Staff Leave Chicamauga Camp for Porto Rico.

CHATTANOOGA.—General Brooke and his staff left Saturday afternoon on a special train for Newport News, whence they go to Porto Rico. The train was made up of a private car, occupied by General Brooke, two Pullman sleepers and two baggage coaches. The departure of General Brooke leaves General J. F. Wade in command of Camp Thomas.

The reserve hospital corps, ambulance corps, the signal corps, troop H, of the Sixth United States cavalry and Company F, eighth United States Infantry, left on special trains for Newport News.

Sunday four light batteries of artillery, Companies A of Illinois, B of Pennsylvania, A of Missouri and the Twenty-seventh Indiana, left for Newport News. The whole of the First corps, with the exception of the two brigades of the First division, which are now en route, leaves this week for Porto Rico.

It is announced that immediately after the First corps shall have left Chickamauga Park the organization of the Sixth corps, to be commanded by Major-General Wilson, will be begun and completed. The corps will consist of twenty-seven regiments from the second call for volunteers, numbering in all 36,000 men.

SHAFTER'S REPLY TO GARCIA.

Expresses Regret That the Latter Should Feel Aggrieved.

General Shafter has sent the following reply to General Garcia's letter:

Mr Dear General Garcia—I must say that I was very much surprised at the receipt of your letter, and regret extremely that you should regard yourself as in any way slighted or aggrieved. You will remember the fact that I invited you to accompany me into the town of Santiago to witness the surrender, which you declined. This war, as you know, is between the United States and Spain, and it is out of the question for me to take any action in regard to your forces in connection with the surrender, which was made solely to the American army. The policy of my government in continuing in power temporarily the persons occupying the office is one which I am, of course, unable to discuss.

To show you the views held by my government, see the copy of instructions received from the president, which appear to cover everything that can possibly arise in the government of this territory while held by the United States. Full credit has been given you and your valiant men in my report to my government, and I wish to acknowledge to you the great aid and valuable assistance you rendered during the campaign. I regret very much to know of your determination to withdraw yourself from this vicinity.

I remain yours, very sincerely,

WILLIAM R. SHAFTER,
Major-General Commanding.

Gen. Merritt Will Proclaim Martial Law.

A dispatch from Washington says: Upon the arrival of Maj.-Gen. Merritt within ten days of Manila that officer will issue his proclamation declaring the Philippines temporary dependencies of the United States, and will enforce martial law to such extent as may seem desirable, leaving the Spanish municipal authorities in possession of such points as they have governed and are capable of governing. Such action may result in an immediate clash with Aguinaldo, whose future course is a matter of speculation.

Did Garcia See the Letter?

SANTIAGO, DE CUBA.—It now turns out that the letter alleged to have been addressed by General Garcia to General Shafter complaining of the treatment accorded the Cubans and advising General Shafter of General Garcia's resignation was prepared by a newspaper correspondent named Arms, who has been acting on the staff of General Castillo. It is not clear that General Garcia ever saw the letter.

Another British Boat Caught.

The British steamer Regulus of about 1,500 tons was captured by the United States auxiliary gunboat Hawk twelve miles from Sagua la Grande, province of Santa Clara, and was brought to Key West. She had landed a cargo at Sagua la Grande and was coming out when taken.

Immense Steel Plant to Be Built.

A company of German capitalists and steel manufacturers have begun the construction of an immense steel plant just outside the limits of Pullman, and will undertake the production of steel upon a large scale within a short time. Two thousand men will be employed. The company will work in opposition to the steel trust.

Reunion at Charleston New Year.

The next annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will be held in Charleston, S. C. By a vote of 1,054 to 820 the contest between the South Carolina city and Louisville was decided in the former's favor.

Fever Situation at Santiago.

A dispatch received at Washington Sunday night by the adjutant-general says that 396 new cases of fever of all classes developed in Shafter's camp Saturday. As only four deaths—from yellow fever—from among the hundreds of cases of fever known to exist in the camp, the war authorities are more than ever inclined to the belief that the cases of yellow fever are of very mild type. Some clear cases of yellow fever are reported, but the officials say they are few, as compared with those of other fevers.

"Grave Events Impending."

A special dispatch from Madrid says: "General Augusti, captain-general of the Philippines, has telegraphed to the government as follows:

"'The Americans are about to attack Manila. Grave events are impending.'"

Called to His Door and Shot.

At Flintville, Tenn., F. M. Sprader was called to his door and shot by unknown parties. He is supposed to have been shot for acting as detective in the internal revenue service.

TO CAPTURE ONE OF THE CANARIES

Commodore Watson Will Take 15,000 Men to Occupy the Island.

WASHINGTON, (Special.)—The president and the war board held a most important consultation Saturday afternoon, as a result of which it was decided to send a sufficient number of troops with Commodore Watson's eastern squadron to occupy one of the Canary islands. It is likely that 12,000 or 15,000 troops will compose the military expedition. The eastern movement will not begin for some days.

Among the other things decided upon to push the war to a speedy and successful termination were the following:

The occupation of the island of Guam, in the Philippines, by American soldiers.

An expedition to be landed at Nipe as the best base for an attack on Holguin.

The establishment of a line of communication between General Miles' army and Cape Haytien.

The concentration of troops at Newport News to be forwarded with all possible haste to General Miles.

The naval department contributed Admiral Dewey's advice on the subject of Guam. The president, after hearing the nature of this advice and the discussion of the war board, suggested that no time be lost in taking a spot in the Philippines which the American troops can absolutely control without reference to Spaniards, insurgents or Germans.

Shafter Reports From Santiago.

WASHINGTON.—The war department Saturday night received the following from General Shafter:

To Adjutant-General, Washington: "Colonel of engineers Spanish army has just arrived from Guantanamo. He heard from French consul there that Santiago had surrendered, and that they had been included. Not crediting it, he was sent here to verify the fact. They will be very glad to accept terms of surrender as they are very short of rations, and I shall have to begin furnishing them at once. He tells me that there are 6,000 men at that place. Now feeding 6,000 well prisoners here and 1,600 sick in hospitals. Expect 2,000 men in tomorrow from San Luis and Palmas. Will send officer tomorrow or next day with one of General Toral's to receive the surrender there. Think the number of prisoners will be fully up to estimate—22,000 or 23,000."

MESSAGE FROM DEWEY.

News of the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet Causes Rejoicing at Manila.

ON BOARD UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP OLYMPIA, MANILA BAY.—The good news of Admiral Sampson's great victory is welcome. While I might suggest that the result may cause me to look to my own laurels, I gladly express my sincere gratification of the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Cuban waters, which, with their loss in Manila Bay, must end the Spanish sea power in this war—if not forever.

From the telegram just at hand I note the remarkable similarity of the Spanish fighting off Santiago to that in Manila Bay. In both battles their firing was ineffective. They fought their ships to the least advantage, and finally scuttled or burned them to cover their defeat. The small loss of life on the American side is indeed extraordinary, and rivals our deathless record here.

In view of the ships engaged, I trust that the results of these battles, as well as the other incidents, may prove to the American people the value of a strong and well-trained navy.

GEO. DEWEY, Rear Admiral.

BATTLE AT NIPE.

We Whipped Two Forts and Sunk a Gunboat Making Ready to Land.

KEY WEST.—The Topeka arrived here Saturday morning bringing an account of the attack on Nipe on the 21st. She reports that the Topeka, Wasp, Annapolis and Leyden were ordered by Admiral Sampson to enter the harbor of Nipe and prepare a landing place for troops.

On steaming in they found the place guarded by three forts and the gunboat Jorge.

The vessels opened fire meeting with a response from the Spanish force. After a sharp engagement the gunboat was demolished and the forts silenced. The forts fought bravely, but the gunnery was characteristically Spanish. None of our vessels were hit.

Portuguese Troops Ordered to Frontier.

Dispatches filed at Lisbon, Portugal, on July 18, but which were suppressed by the censor, say that owing to the suspension of the constitution in Spain the Portuguese government has ordered reinforcements of troops to be dispatched to the frontier, fearing Spanish uprising and the entry of revolutionists into Portugal, as has been the case in the past.

Patrick Henry Elected to Congress.

Returns from the primary election in the Seventh Mississippi congressional district indicate the election of Patrick Henry by an overwhelming majority.

Will Not Allow Annexation.

LONDON.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says: "The powers, with the exception of Great Britain, have agreed not to allow an American annexation of the Philippines or an Anglo-American protectorate over the islands."

Dr. H. B. Wilkerson, of Montgomery, has been notified of his appointment as a surgeon in the United States army, and left for Wrshington, D. C., from which city he will sail, without delay, for Santiago, where he will enter upon his duties.

Soldier Becomes Candidate.

Lietenant John Lind, quartermaster of the Twelfth Minnesota Volunteers, now at Chicamauga, has formally accepted the nomination for governor, tendered to him by the democrats, siver republicans and populists

No Steps Toward Peace.

Special dispatches from Madrid agree that no real steps have been taken toward peace, and, moreover, that the idea that the capitulation of Santiago was a preliminary to peace must be abandoned.

Anecdotes of Macready.

Mr. Sala charged Macready with having habitually used foul and blasphemous language behind the scenes. An apologist hints that Mr. Sala may have been led astray by the fact that in the last act of "Macbeth" Macready invariably lashed himself into a sort of fever, which he aggravated by using all sorts of expressions. When Mr. Phelps played Macduff to him for the first time, he was not a little amazed during the fight at the close of the last act to hear Macready call him a beast, a scoundrel, a hell-born villain, a base-born cur and a devil. Full of resentment, Phelps hurled back the epithets with energy, and heaped foul names upon Macready. At the close Macready said:

"Thank you, Mr. Phelps, thank you; I've never been so well supported."

In another play, where it was necessary to enter in a panting fury, full of rage, exhibiting the gasping exhaustion of mad passion, Macready used to have a hired "super" whom he would grapple and shake and curse at, off the stage, so that he could enter naturally. One night the regular "super" sent a substitute who did not quite understand the business. He resented Macready's rough treatment, which delighted the comedian, who went at his man with increased vigor. The substitute presently "let him have it," and the pair fought savagely a good round. Macready that night burst upon his audience in a splendid rage, out-Macreadying Macready. When the substitute learned the true state of affairs, however, he bolted; but he was unearthed, for Macready came off after the first scene, gasping:

"Hum, ha! Where is he? Hum, ha, bless me! A splendid fellow! Pay him double and let me have him every night."

Scarlet fever is extremely rare both in Asia and Africa.

THE KEY TO THE SITUATION

of High Values, Low Prices,

.....on.....

Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Hats and Shoes.

We are closing out our entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods at prices that any purse can now purchase at the

GREAT RED TAG SALE.

Orders by mail filled same day receipt. Order now while prices are so low.

J. BLACH & SONS,

One Price Cash Clothiers,

1912-1914 First Ave. Birmingham, Ala.

311 North College St., Nashville, Tenn.

PIMPLES

"My wife had pimples on her face, but she has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constipation for some time, but after taking the first Cascaret I have had no trouble with this ailment. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets." FRED WARTMAN, 5708 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 315

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

YELLOW FEVER PREVENTED BY TAKING "Our Native Herbs"

THE GREAT

Blood Purifier, Kidney and Liver Regulator.

200 DAYS' TREATMENT, $1.00.

Containing a Registered Guarantee.

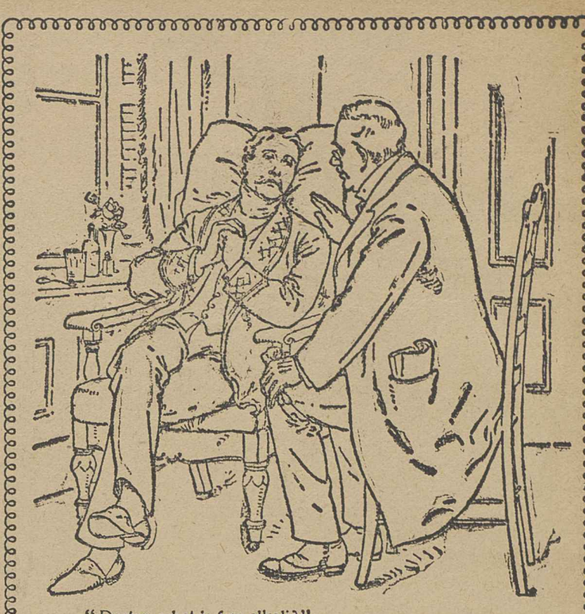
By mail, postage paid, 32-page Book and Testimonials, FREE. Sold only by Agents for

THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO., Washington, D.C.

OUR VICTORY!

The American people are noted for their ingenuity. This accounts in a great measure for our easy victory in our naval battles. This same ingenuity is enabling our people to lessen their work and get greater returns from whatever they may engage in. One of the latest inventions is a portable plank fence by Young and Cable. This fence requires no posts, cannot be blown down, can be easily taken apart and put up, enabling the farmer to pasture any odd corners not in cultivation. It is safe to say this invention will be worth thousands of dollars to the farmers of the South. They want progressive, practical farmers to sell the rights for using this fence. Write to J. A. YOUNG, Proprietor of

The Famous Greensboro Herd of Registered Poland China Hogs at GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA.



"Doctor, what is free alkali?"

"The alkali used in the manufacture of soap is a strong chemical and is destructive of animal and vegetable tissue.

"Pure soap is harmless, but when the soap is carelessly or dishonestly made, alkali is left in it and it is then said to be 'free.' Soap containing free alkali should not be used where it may do damage.

"In the medical profession, in sickness, in surgery and in the hospitals we use Ivory Soap because it is pure and contains no free alkali.

"Ivory Soap is a powerful antiseptic, it is healing to a diseased face and stimulating to a healthy skin."

IVORY SOAP IS 99 44/100 PER CENT. PURE.

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COLUMBIAS ARE STANDARD FOR CHAIN MACHINES.

HARTFORDS Next Best.

Other Models at Low Prices. Catalogue Free.

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

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ART CATALOGUE OF COLUMBIA BICYCLES BY MAIL TO ANY ADDRESS FOR ONE TWO CENT STAMP.

Repairing House.

The oldest in the State.

No experiment with us We are the only bicycle dealers in the state with a complete repair shop. A call will convince you we carry the largest stock in the south.

All kinds of wheels. Second-hand, $5.00; new models from $15.00 up.

The Loosley Cycle Company,

Second Ave., (opp. P. O.) BIRMINGHAM, ALA

Am. N. U. No. 30, 1898.

Massey's Business Colleges

Birmingham, Ala. Montgomery, Ala. Columbus, Ga. Jacksonville, Fla.

We pay student's railroad fare, and guarantee situations. Write at once for catalogue No. B

Howard College

East Lake, Ala.

(ESTABLISHED 1841.)

A college for young men Women admitted to Pedagogy Department. Thoroughly classical, Literary, Scientific, Engineering and Business Courses. Professional course in Pedagogy for teachers. Preparatory course. Experienced faculty. Terms reasonable. Surroundings attractive, healthful, moral. Next session opens September 27, 1898. For catalogue giving particulars, address

F. M. ROOF, President, East Lake, Ala.

Birmingham Dental College,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Session 1898-99.

The regular Winter Session will begin October 2, 1898, and continue until April 1, 1899. All the branches appertaining to DENTAL SCIENCE AND ART are thoroughly taught.

For Catalogues and other information, address T. M. ALLEN, D. D. S., Dean, P. O. Box 718; or W. B. FULTON, D. D. S., M. D., Secretary, 1912 1-2 Second Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

GEORGIA FEMALE SEMINARY, ...AND... CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Thorough courses; handsomest music hall in the South; large pipe organ and 25 new pianos recently purchased; large campus and gymnasium. 1500 feet above sea level, natural mineral waters. A $150 Everett piano to be given best music pupil. Several scholarships. A. W. VANHOOSE, H. J. PEARCE, Associate Presidents, Lock-box 5, GAINESVILLE, GA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. ...Tulane University of Louisiana.

Its advantages for practical instruction, both in ample laboratories and abundant hospital materials are unequalled. Free access is given to the great Charity Hospital with 700 beds and 300 patients annually. Special instruction is given daily at the bedside of the sick. The next session begins October 20th, 1898. For catalogue and information, address

Prof. S. E. CHAILLE, M. D., Dean, P. O. Drawer 261. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

THE MOONEY SCHOOL, FOR BOYS Franklin, Tenn. W. D. Mooney, A. M., Principal. Its pupils enter Vanderbilt on certificate. Send for Catalogue.

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Engines, Boilers and Steam Pumps, Belting, Packing and Rubber Goods.

MILL SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Write for Prices and Catalogue.

Birmingham, Ala.

GERSTLE'S Female Panacea

Cures All Diseases of Women.

MANY women are under the impression that the diseases peculiar to their sex are natural and incurable because so many suffer constantly from them. This is a mistake. Few women are so badly diseased that they cannot be cured. It is true, that had they taken a remedy that was efficient when the first symptoms of disease appeared, a more rapid cure would have been the result. No woman should neglect herself. When the monthly period becomes too frequent, painful, profuse, obstructed, or irregular in any way, or if she suffers from falling of the womb, whites, or any other female trouble, she should at once resort to the use of

Gerstle's Female Panacea

TRADE (G. F. P.) MARK.

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